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PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY

BY

W. HUGHES F.R.G.S.

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2017d.96

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2017d.96

ENGLISHMAN.

GERMAN.

FRENCHMAN.

SPANIARD.

TURK.

ITALIAN.

EUROPEAN.

CORNELL'S

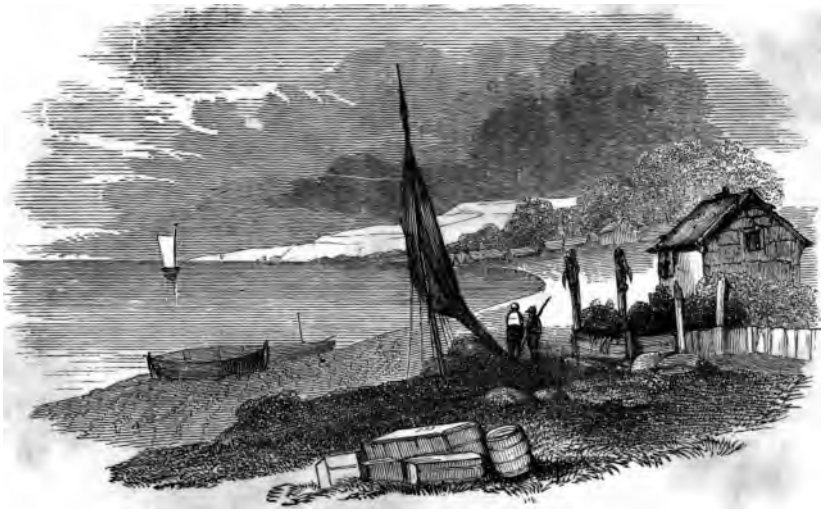
PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

EDITED AND ADAPTED

BY

WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

&c., &c.



LONDON:

DARTON AND CO., 58, HOLBORN HILL.

1860.

PREFACE, BY THE EDITOR.

THE method of teaching Geography which is developed in the present work is one that possesses high claims to regard, and the utility of which has been abundantly demonstrated by experiment in the educational establishments of the United States, in which country the volume first appeared. Such success might naturally have been expected to ensue from the employment of a method which is founded upon a consideration of the perceptive faculties of the human mind, as they are developed in early childhood, and which appeals to the taste and the imagination (through the medium of the eye, and by the means of maps and pictures), in aid of the memory.

The merit that may justly be claimed by the original compiler of "Cornell's Primary Geography," consists not so much in the novelty of the idea which is therein developed, as in the perfectly simple and lucid arrangement which has been adopted in its expression. The value of Maps in the study of Elementary Geography (not less than in the more advanced stages of that science), has been uniformly admitted, though too often neglected in practice. The present work treats Maps as an indispensable adjunct to even the most rudimentary forms of geographical tuition, and clothes them in their simplest (and, to a child, their most attractive) garb, stripped of those technicalities and obtrusive details which too often destroy their utility, from the simple fact of their being incomprehensible by the childish intellect. There is no reference herein to the complex details that belong to Mathematical Geography, nor are any terms employed that are not capable of ready comprehension by the juvenile—it may almost be said by even the infantile—learner; or that may not be illustrated, in the great majority of cases, by even the personal experience of the children themselves.

The method here developed is in the highest degree *suggestive*,—calculated to awaken the mental faculties of a child, to encourage their exercise, and to lead them on, by successive stages, to higher exertion. This advantage results from the graduated course of questioning on the Map which is here adopted. The questions in the earlier pages of the work are such as—by aid of the accompanying pictures—require scarcely more than the exertion of the simplest intelligence to prompt the answer. Each series of questions leads the way to succeeding questions, and the powers of the learner's mind are thus gradually tasked, so as to prepare them for further efforts. This is the true purpose of education, in the proper meaning of the term, as consisting in *drawing forth* the powers of the mind. The questions and accompanying pictorial illustrations alike prompt the answer, and point the way to further inquiries. At the same time, they educate the taste, and guide the imagination.

With regard to his own share in this volume, the Editor has but little to observe. The high estimate which he has formed of the value of the original work will be gathered from the remarks already made. In addition, however, to a careful revision of the text throughout—accompanied by such obvious modification of arrangement as its adaptation for English use has rendered necessary—he has added several chapters in particular illustration of the geography of the British Islands. These chapters (the questions contained in which, though still simple and elementary, involve more of detail than belongs to the earlier lessons), come

towards the close of the volume, and take the place similarly allotted to the United States in the text of the original work. Maps of England, Scotland, and Ireland—and likewise of Australia—accompany the questions that are given in reference to those countries, as also do pictorial illustrations of like character to those elsewhere furnished. The task of the Editor has been mainly one of *adaptation*, and he leaves it to the words of the original preface to explain such portions of the design of the volume as may seem to require any further illustration than a mere glance at its contents will afford.

"To facilitate a recapitulatory examination of the scholar, a department denominated 'Memory's Aid' always succeeds the exercise introduced after each map. From these several departments of the work, questions may be presented in as many diversified forms, or reversions, as the teacher or examiner thinks advisable; and if the pupils have properly learned the preceding lessons, a correct and intelligent answer will always promptly follow. A Pronouncing Vocabulary, containing the names of all the natural and political divisions used throughout the work, is appended. This Vocabulary affords the material for a final examination, by which the examiner can determine the precise kind and amount of geographical knowledge possessed by any pupil. The importance of this original and valuable arrangement will be self-evident: as heretofore, no method of ascertaining individual deficiencies in this important science has been furnished by the class-books on the subject; consequently, pupils have been allowed to graduate from our schools with the crudest and most erratic ideas of a simple subject, that has occupied their patient investigation for years.

"Having thus, as briefly as the plan will admit, defined the nature and intention of the present work, the Author confidently submits the system to the ordeal of experiment.

"The claims it proposes for universal adoption are:—

"First, That it will endow a pupil with a thorough and permanent knowledge of Geography, in at least one-half of the time heretofore required for the purpose.

"Second, That its system is mentally refreshing, capable of enlisting and retaining the interest of the pupil throughout the Series, and of putting the teacher in possession of a guage to test, as accurately as in Mathematics, what the pupil knows of the science.

"Third, That it will promote uniformity in all the classes of a school, wherein the entire Series is used, as there is but one method for memorizing the contents of a map, for each class, the rules for which will be given in the second number of the Series, that result being accomplished in the present number by means of the questions.

"Such are its claims; and however important or pretentious they may seem on the surface, the Author has the evidence of experiment to prove the internal power of the system, and that these claims for it are not falsely erected."

COLLINS'

CORNELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

THE PLANET WE INHABIT.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.

LESSON I.

What is the planet on which we live called?

It is called "The Earth."

What is the shape of the earth?

It is very nearly round.

Do we live on the outside, or inside of the earth?

On the outside.

What is the outside of the earth called?

The surface of the earth.

Of what is the surface of the earth composed?

It is composed of land and water.

Are the land and water equally distributed over the earth's surface?

No.

Is there more land than water?

No; there is more water than land.

How much more?

Three times as much.

What is Geography?

Geography is a science which describes *the surface* of the earth.

LESSON II.

Were I to make a drawing, showing the land and water, on the earth, what would such a drawing be called?

A map.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

What is a Map?

It is a drawing representing the whole, or any part, of the earth's surface.

Were a map made, representing only one half of the earth, what would such a map be called?

Map of a Hemisphere.

Why would it be called Map of a *Hemisphere?*

Because it would represent only one half of the earth: and hemisphere means one half a sphere, or round body.

Suppose another map were made, showing the land and water on the other half of the earth, what would it be called?

It would be called Map of a Hemisphere also.

How would you know the one from the other?

By calling one the Eastern, and the other the Western Hemisphere.

LESSON III.

What is that portion of the map, which is coloured, intended to represent?

The land.

What is the space inside the circle, which is not coloured, intended to represent?

The water.

What do you see printed on the map?

The names of the large Countries, or Grand Divisions of land, on the Eastern Hemisphere.

When a country is situated towards, or near, the top part of a map, what part of the map is it said to be on?

The northern part.

What countries are situated towards the top part of the map of the Eastern Hemisphere?

In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere then, are Europe and Asia?

When a country is situated towards, or near, the right side of a map, what part is it said to be on?

The eastern part.

What country do you find, on your map, toward the right side?

In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere, then, is Australia?

When a country is situated toward the lower side, or bottom of a map, what part of the map is it on?

The southern part.

What country is toward, or near, the bottom of the map?

What country in the Eastern Hemisphere is situated both in the eastern and southern parts?

When a country is situated towards, or near, the left side of a map, what part of the map is it on?

The western part.

What country in the Eastern Hemisphere is situated towards the left side of the map?

In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere, then, is Africa?

LESSON IV.

In what direction is a country, when it is toward the top of a map?

When it is toward the lower side or bottom of a map?

When it is toward, or near, the right side?

When it is near the left side?

When a country is situated about half way between the north and east, what part of a map is it said to be on?

The north-eastern part.

When about half way between the east and south, what part is it on?

The south-eastern part.

When about half way between the south and west, what part is it on?

The south-western.

When half way betwen the west and north, what part is it on?

The north-western.

What part of a map is north?

What part south?

What part east?

What part west?

Between what parts of a map is north-east?

Between the north and east.

Where is south east?

Which way is south-west?

Which way is north-west?

The boy in the picture is endeavouring to ascertain which way is EAST, WEST, NORTH, and SOUTH. His arms are extended straight out from his body, and his right hand points toward that part of the heavens where the sun rises—that is EAST; his left to that part where the sun sets—that is WEST; before him is NORTH, and behind him is SOUTH. These are called the Cardinal Points of the Compass.

LESSON V.

Questions on the Map of the Eastern Hemisphere.

How many Grand Divisions of land are situated in the Eastern Hemisphere?

Four.

What are their names?

Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa.

Which of these Grand Divisions lies farthest north-west?

Europe.

Which farthest north?

Asia.

Which farthest north-east?

Which farthest east?

Asia.

Which farthest south-east?

Which farthest south?

Which farthest south-west?

Which farthest west?

In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere is Europe?

In what part is Asia?

In what part is Australia?

In what part is Africa?

In what direction is Africa from Europe?

In what direction is Asia from Africa?

In what direction is Australia from Asia?

In what direction is Africa from Australia?

In what direction is Asia from Europe?

In what direction is Africa from Asia?

In what direction is Asia from Australia?

In what direction is Australia from Africa?

In what direction is Europe from Africa?

In what direction is Australia from Europe?

In what direction is Europe from Australia?

LESSON VI.

Questions on the Map of the Western Hemisphere.

What Grand Division of land is situated in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere?

What Grand Division in the eastern part?

What one in the southern part?

What one in the north-western part?

A small part of Asia.

What Grand Division is north of South America?

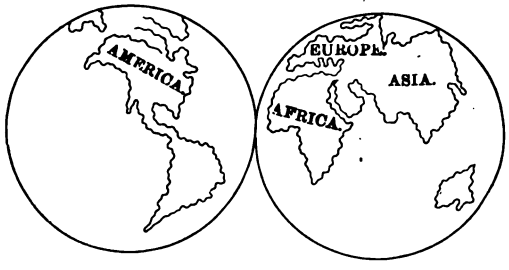
In what direction is Asia from North America?

In what direction is South America from North America?

North America from South America?

Which are the Grand Divisions of the Western Hemisphere?

North America, South America, and a small part of Asia.



The World, in Hemispheres.

LESSON VII.

Questions on the Maps of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

REMARK.

If the Teacher will have the kindness to explain, by a globe, or by any other means deemed proper, that the two Hemispheres united represent the world, the young pupil will very readily comprehend the following questions.

What are the names of the Grand Divisions of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres?

Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, North America, and South America.

What do the Eastern and Western Hemispheres represent?

The entire surface of the world.

What is represented on the maps besides the Grand Divisions of the land?

Water.

What Grand Division is situated to the east of Europe?

Asia.

What Grand Division lies to the south of Europe?

Africa.

What Grand Divisions are to the west of Europe and Africa?

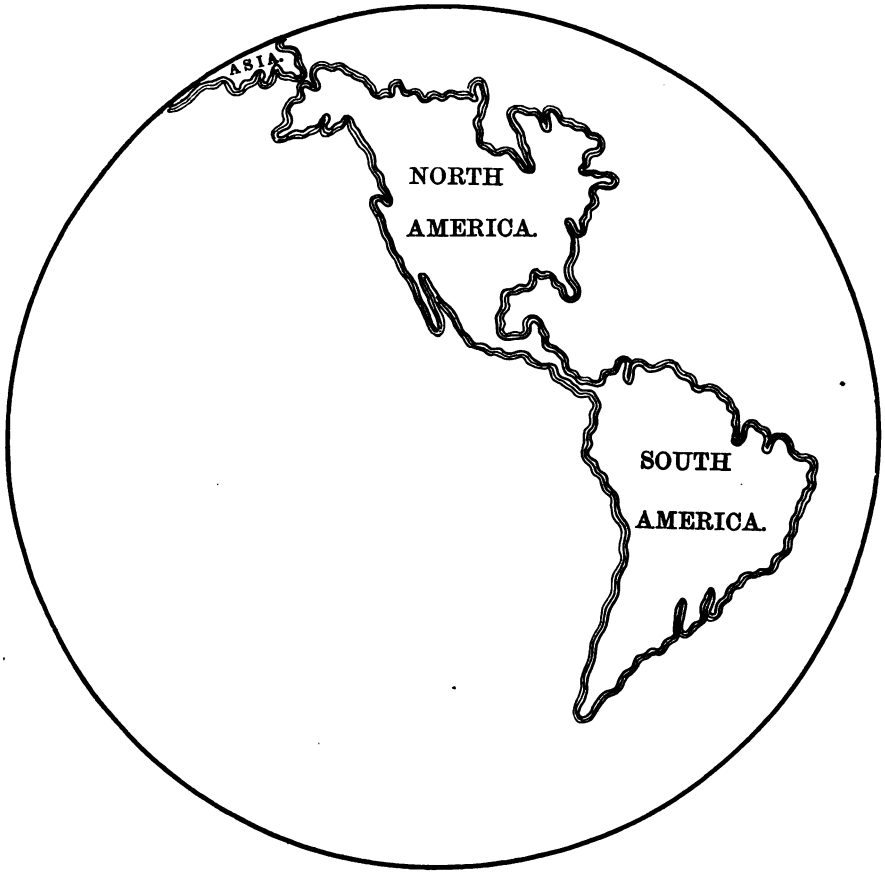
North and South America.

In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere is Australia?

In what direction is Asia from North America?

In what direction is Asia from Africa?
In what direction is Asia from Europe?
In what direction is Africa from South America?
In what direction is Africa from North America?
In what direction is Europe from South America?
In what direction is Europe from North America?

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



LESSON VIII.

My Young Friends,

I am now going to tell you about the many names given to the land, on the surface of the earth.

When you have been travelling, you have, no doubt, observed that the land is greatly diversified: that is, some of it is high and rocky, some low and sandy; and often near a body of water it assumes a variety of forms and shapes.

These and many other appearances of the land have names given them by Geographers.

I wish you to remember that these names are applied to what are called "The Natural Divisions of the Land."

Questions on Lesson VIII.

How does the land on the surface of the earth appear to a traveller?

What have been applied to these various appearances of the land?

To what kind of divisions of land have these names been applied?

Why do we call them natural divisions of the land?

Because they are divisions which have been formed by nature.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Questions on the Natural Divisions of the Land.

What is a Continent?

A Continent is a very large division of land, surrounded by water.

How many Continents are there?

Three.

Which are they?

The Eastern, the South-Eastern, and the Western Continent.

What Grand Divisions of land comprise the Eastern Continent?

Europe, Asia, and Africa.

What Grand Division of land constitutes the South-Eastern Continent?

Australia.

What Grand Division of land comprises the Western Continent?

North and South America.

In what part of the Western Continent is North America situated?

In what part of the Eastern Continent is Asia?

What Grand Division occupies the north-western part of the Eastern Continent?

What Grand Division occupies the southern portion of the western Continent?

Of what Continent does Africa form a part?

In what part of that Continent is it situated?

In which Hemisphere is Australia?

What Natural Division of land is Australia?

What is the name of the Continent?

LESSON IX.

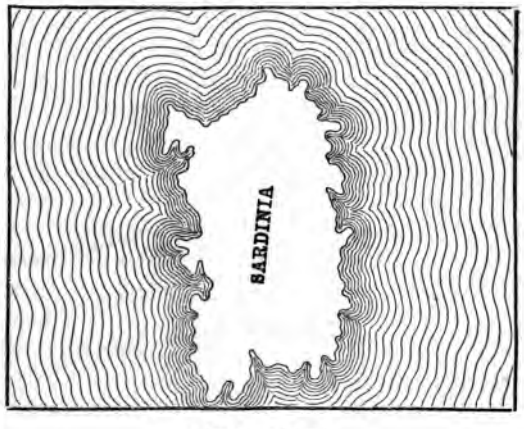
Questions on the Natural Divisions of the Land—continued.

What is an Island?

An Island is land surrounded by water, like a Continent, only it is not so extensive.

An Island.

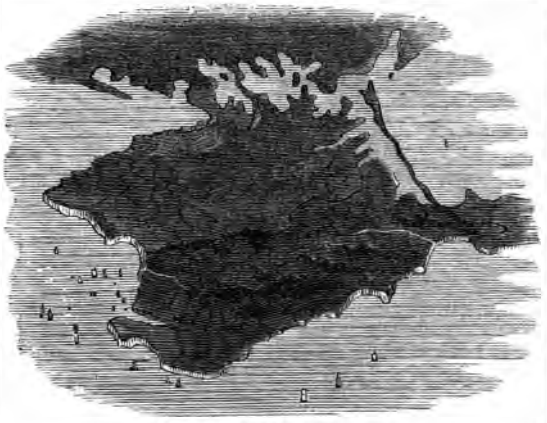
Look at the picture above, and you will see, in the middle of it, a piece of land, surrounded by water. What is a portion of land, surrounded by water, called? Below is a drawing which shows you how we represent an Island on a Map.



Map of an Island.

What is a Peninsula?

A Peninsula is a portion of land not quite surrounded by water, and is always joined to some larger portion of land.



A Peninsula and an Isthmus.

What is an Isthmus?

An Isthmus is a very narrow portion or neck of land which joins a Peninsula to the main land.

How would you know a Peninsula from an Island?

An Island would be entirely surrounded by water, and a Peninsula *almost*, but not entirely.

Map of a Peninsula and an Isthmus.

LESSON X.

Questions on the Natural Divisions of the Land—continued.

What is a Cape?

A Cape is a part of the coast of a country, or a point of land which projects some distance out into the water.

A Cape.

What is a Promontory?

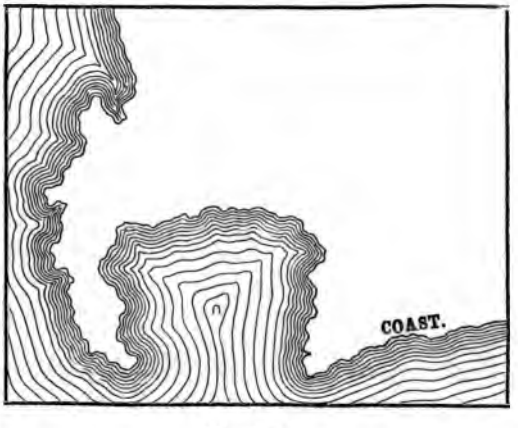
A Promontory is a high or mountainous point of land projecting into some body of water.

Is a Promontory like a Cape, then?

Yes; only the land of a Promontory is higher than that of a Cape.

What other name is sometimes given to a Cape?

Sometimes it is called a Point, or Headland.



Map of a Cape.

What is a Mountain ?

A Mountain is a very large mass of rock and earth, which is considerably elevated above the surrounding country.

A Mountain Chain.

What is a Mountain Range or Chain ?

Continuous elevations of land; or many mountains joined together.

What is a Volcano ?

It is a mountain, with an opening in the top, from which issues, at times, fire and smoke.

Volcanoes sometimes send forth red hot stones, and large portions of melted matter, called lava.

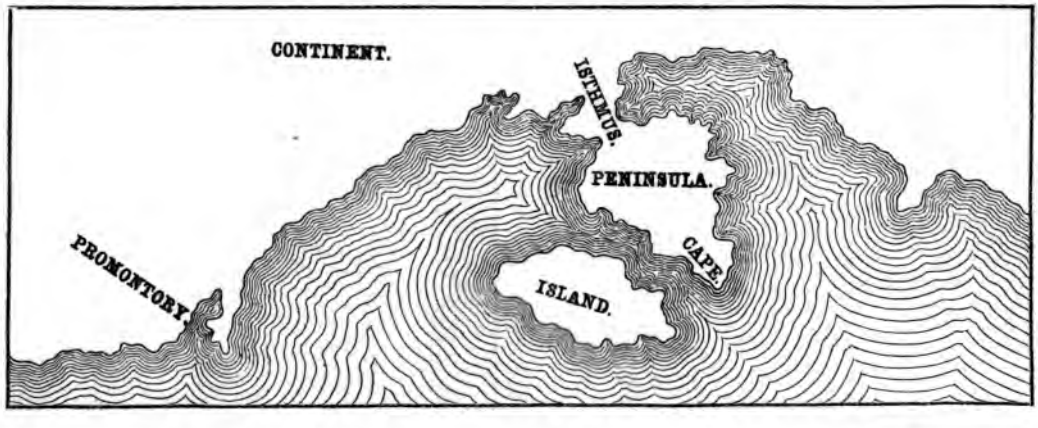
What is the opening in the top of a Volcano called ?

A Crater.

Map of a Mountain Chain.

What are the names of the Natural Divisions of the land ?

Continent, Island, Peninsula, Isthmus, Cape, Promontory, and Mountain.



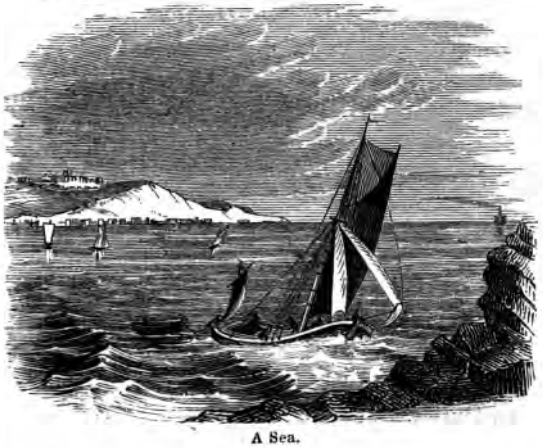
The above little map may be used to test whether the pupil fully comprehends the ground he has gone over in the preceding lessons.

The Teacher will please explain that all the main-land is part of a continent: the rest of the natural divisions of the land the pupil should be able to point out.

LESSON XI.

To the Pupil.

You remember I told you in a preceding lesson that the land is greatly diversified, and you have learned the names of the several Natural Divisions of the land; now you must learn that the water also has many different names applied to it by Geographers, according to its situation, form, etc.



A Sea.

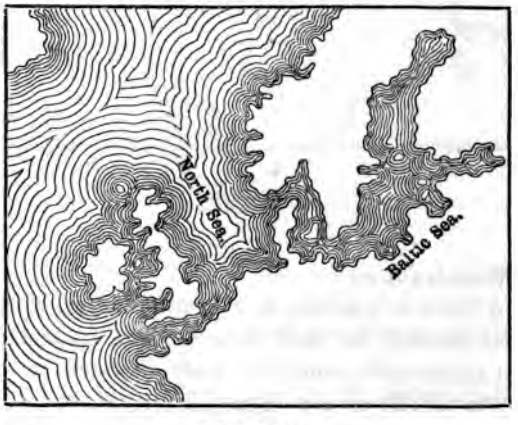
Questions on the Natural Divisions of the Water.

What is an Ocean?

An Ocean is a very large division of water.

What is a Sea?

A Sea is a smaller body of water than an Ocean, and is so situated as to be partly inclosed by the land.



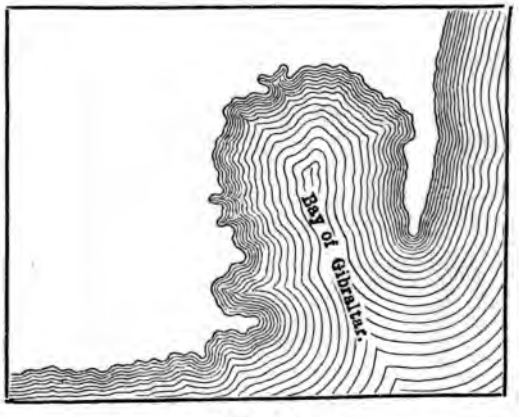
Map of a Sea.

What is a Gulf or Bay?

A Gulf or Bay is a branch of some large division of water, extending some distance into the land.

A Bay.

There is but little difference between a bay and a gulf. Generally speaking a bay is more open than a gulf.



Map of a Bay.

What is an Inland Sea?

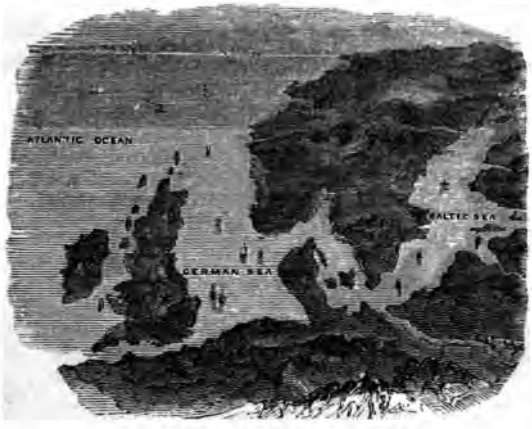
A Sea that penetrates far into the land, so as to be nearly surrounded by it.

What is a Strait?

A Strait is a narrow body of water, so situated as to connect two larger bodies of water.

What is a Channel?

A Channel is a wide Strait.



An Inland Sea, a Channel, and a Strait.

What is a Sound?

When a Channel can be sounded, that is, when its depth can be ascertained, it is called a Sound.

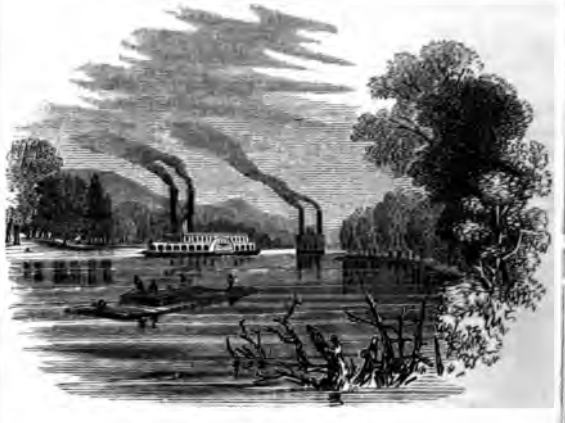
Map of a Channel and a Strait.

LESSON XII.

Questions on the Natural Divisions of the Water—continued.

What is a Lake?

A Lake is a body of water formed by streams or springs, which is almost, and sometimes quite, encircled by the land.



A Lake.

What is a stream called that flows into a Lake?

An Inlet.

What is a stream called that flows from a Lake?

An Outlet.

Map of a Lake.

What is a River?

A River is a stream, or current of water, which flows through the land for some distance, and at last unites with some other body of water.

What are Rivers usually formed by?

Springs or Lakes.

In what other way are Rivers formed?

By small streams which issue from the Mountains.

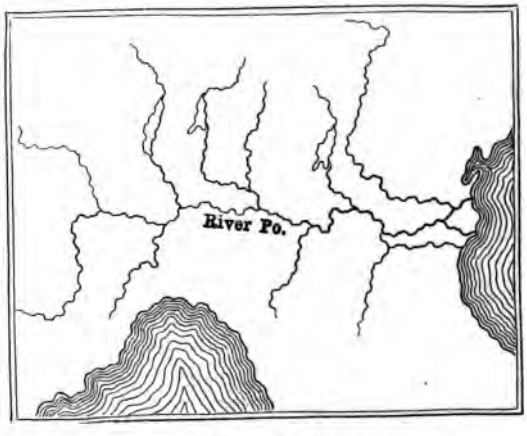
A River.

Are these very small streams of water called Rivers?

No.

What are they called?

Creeks, Rivulets, or Rills.



Map of a River.

What are the names of the Natural Divisions of the Water?

Ocean, Sea, Gulf or Bay, Strait, Sound, Channel, Lake, and River.

LESSON XIII.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE

EASTERN HEMISPHERE,

Systematically arranged.

What Ocean is in the northern part of the Eastern Hemisphere?

What ocean is in the eastern part?

What ocean in the southern part?

Southern Ocean.

What ocean in the western part?

What ocean north of the Southern Ocean? I.

What sea is north of Europe? W.

What three seas are east of Asia?

What sea south of Asia?

What sea between Africa and Asia?

What sea north of Africa?

What sea north-east of the Mediterranean Sea?

What two seas west of Europe? N. & B.

What sea lies east of the Black Sea? C.

What gulf north of Asia?

What gulf south of Asia, near the China Sea?

What bay south of Asia, west of the Gulf of Siam?

What gulf is situated north-west of the Arabian Sea?

What gulf is west of Africa?

What bay west of Europe?

What strait is south of Asia?

What strait is between Africa and Asia?

What strait separates Africa from Europe?

What strait is between the Continent of Europe and the Island of Great Britain?

Strait of Dover.

What channel east of Africa?

LESSON XIV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What river, in Asia, rises in the Altai Mountains, flows a north-westerly course, and empties into the Gulf of Obe?

What river east of the Obe?

Among what mountains does that river rise?

What course does it flow?

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

Into what ocean does it empty?

What river do you find, on your map, east of the Yenesei?

What course does that river flow?

Into what body of water does it empty?

What river flows an easterly course, and empties into the Sea of Ochotsk?

In what range of mountains does it rise?

What river empties into the Yellow Sea?

What river empties into the China Sea?

What course does it run?

Near what range of mountains do the Yang-tse-Kiang and Cambodia Rivers rise?

What river, in Africa, empties into the Gulf of Guinea?

In what part of Africa does it rise?

What river in Africa empties into the Mediterranean Sea?

Describe that river. *In describing a river, tell where it rises, what course it flows, and into what body of water it empties.*

What rivers, in Europe, flow into the Caspian Sea?

Which river is farther east, the Ural or Volga?

Among what mountains does the Ural rise?

Does the Volga rise in that range of mountains?

What course does the Volga flow?

LESSON XV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What Grand Divisions of the land are in the Eastern Hemisphere?

What two islands lie north of Europe?

What island south of the Sea of Ochotsk? S.

What group of islands south of Saghalien?

What group lies south of the Japan Islands?

What island lies north of Australia? N. G.

What island is south of Australia?

What island lies west of New Guinea?

What island is situated west of Celebes?

What island south-west of Borneo?

What island north-west of Java?

In what direction from Asia is Sumatra?

What island is east of Africa?

What islands are west of Europe?

The British Isles.

In what direction from Asia is the Peninsula of Africa?

In what direction is Africa from Europe?

By what isthmus is Africa united to Asia? S.

What cape projects from the northern part of Europe?

What cape from the northern coast of Asia?

What cape from the southern coast of Asia?

What cape projects from the eastern coast of Africa?

What cape from the southern coast of Africa?

What is the name of the most westerly cape of Africa?

Cape Verde.

What cape is on the northern coast of Africa?

What range of Mountains between Europe and Asia?

What range in the northern part of Asia?

What one in the southern part?

What range in the central part of Africa?

What one in the southern part of Europe?

LESSON XVI.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

In what direction is Africa from Europe?

What natural division of land is Africa?

What ocean is north of Europe and Asia?

Where is the Cape of Good Hope?

By what strait is the Red Sea connected with the Indian Ocean?

What is a Strait?

What sea is south of Europe?

In what direction is that sea from Africa?

What island is east of Borneo?

In what direction is Borneo from Asia?

What large gulf indents the western coast of Africa?

What natural division of land is Borneo?

What natural division of land is Asia?

It forms part of a continent.

What other grand divisions of land are included in the Eastern Continent?

Europe and Africa.

In what direction is Borneo from Australia?

What natural division of land is Australia?

What is the name of the southern cape of Asia?

Into what ocean does that cape project?

Between what oceans does the Continent of Australia lie?

In what ocean is the Island of Madagascar?
What channel separates it from Africa?
On which side of the island is that channel?
Where is the Red Sea?

LESSON XVII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What island is west of Borneo?
What strait unites the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean?
What bay is west of Europe?
What three seas are east of Asia?
What gulf lies north-west of the China Sea?
Which lies farther north, the Sea of Ochotsk or the Yellow Sea?
Which is farther south, the Yellow Sea or the China Sea?
What strait separates Great Britain from the continent of Europe? D.
What natural division of land is Great Britain?
An Island.
What are the islands of Great Britain and Ireland usually called?
The British Isles.
What ocean is east of Asia?
What range of mountains is in Africa?
In what part of Africa are those mountains?
What cape projects from the west coast of Africa?
What rivers, in Asia, flow northerly, and empty into the Arctic Ocean?
In what range of mountains do those rivers rise?
Through what gulf does the Obe River flow?
What mountain range, beside the Altai, is in Asia?
In what part of Asia are those mountains?
In what direction from Africa and Europe is the Atlantic Ocean?
What sea is north of Europe? W.
Into what body of water does the Nile empty?
What course does the Nile River flow?
In what direction from Africa is the Mediterranean Sea?
Which is larger, the Mediterranean or the Red Sea?
Which lies farther south?
Between what two countries does the Red Sea lie?
Between which two does the Mediterranean Sea lie?

LESSON XVIII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What sea is south of Asia?
What gulf is north-west of that sea?
What large bay is south of Asia?
Which is farthest east, the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea?
What course does the Cambodia River flow?
Into what sea does it empty?
What group of islands lies east of the China Sea?
Where is the Niger River?
Into what gulf does it empty?
What other large river is there in Africa?
What seas are between Europe and Asia?
Which is farther west, the Black or the Caspian Sea?
Which lies nearer the Mediterranean Sea?
Into what sea does the Ural River empty?
Among what mountains does it rise?
What islands are north of Europe? S. and N. Z.
In what ocean are those islands situated?
Where are the Japan islands?
In what direction are they from the Philippine Islands?
What cape projects from the northern coast of Asia?
What is the most easterly cape of Africa called?
Where are the Alps Mountains?
What is the name of the most northerly cape of Europe?
Into what ocean does it project?
What isthmus is north of the Red Sea?
What two countries does it connect?
Between what seas is that isthmus?
What strait connects the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean?
What Grand Divisions, on the Eastern Hemisphere, lie farthest north?
What Grand Division lies farthest south-west?
In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere is Australia?
Which Grand Division is the largest?
Which the smallest?
Which one is surrounded by water?
Australia.
Which one is almost surrounded by water?
Africa.

LESSON XIX.

REVIEW.

What is the name of the planet on which we live?
Of what is the surface of the earth composed?
Is there more water than land on the earth?
How many Hemispheres are there?
What does Hemisphere mean?
What names are given to designate the two Hemispheres?
What are the names of the four Cardinal Points?
North, East, South, and West.
In what direction would a place be, were it situated about half way between North and East?
What is a Map?
Is the earth's surface represented on a map as it would be in a picture?
How is it represented on a map?
It is represented on a plane.
To what part of the map do you look for North?
Which side of the map is West?
What cardinal point is opposite the North?
What one is opposite the West?
What are the names of the natural divisions of the land?
What is a cape?
Where is Cape Comorin?
What cape projects from the east coast of Africa?
Into what water does that cape project?
What is an isthmus?
Where is the Isthmus of Suez?
What isthmus connects Africa with Asia?
What are volcanoes?
What is the difference between a volcano and any other mountain?
On which Hemisphere is the Continent of America?
What is the difference between a continent and an island?
There is no difference, except in regard to size. A very large island is called a continent.
What Grand Divisions comprise the Western Continent?
What is an island?
What islands are in the Western Hemisphere?
Where is the island of Madagascar?
What Grand Divisions comprise the Eastern Continent?
What is a peninsula?
Where is the Peninsula of South America?
What peninsula lies east of South America?
How can you tell a peninsula from an island?
What is a mountain?
When many mountains are joined together, what are they called?
What mountain ranges are those on the Eastern Continent?
Has the water different names applied to it?
What are the names of the natural divisions of the water?
How many oceans are there?
Which ocean is the largest?
What is a river?
How are rivers usually formed?
What are rivers called which flow into other rivers?
Tributary rivers.
What are very small streams of water called?
What name do you give to a point of land which projects some distance out into a body of water?
Suppose the land is very high and rocky, do you call it a cape then?
What do you call it?

LESSON XX.

Review—continued.

What is a continent?
How many continents are there?
Which are they?
What continents are on the Eastern Hemisphere?
In what part of the Eastern Hemisphere is Australia?

LESSON XXI.

Review—continued.

What is a strait?
What is a wide strait sometimes called?
What is a sound?
What sea lies between Africa and Asia?
What is a sea?
What sea is south of Asia?

What is a bay or gulf?

What gulf is west of Africa?

What islands are west of Europe?

What bay is west of Europe?

What are the names of the rivers on the Eastern Continent?

[When called upon to tell the rivers of any country, always begin in the north-west part; mention first those rivers which flow into bodies of water on the north, then those which flow into bodies of water on the east, next those which flow into bodies of water on the south, and then those which flow into bodies of water on the west. When a river has tributaries, say them after the main river.]

If you say those rivers in the proper order, which one should you mention first?

Obe.

Which next? Y.

Which the last? N.

What islands are in the Eastern Hemisphere?

[Begin with Spitzbergen, pass along east, south, west, and north, quite round the Hemisphere, and mention every island in the order you meet them on the map.]

If you say those islands in the proper order, what island would come the third on the list?

Saghalien.

What group of islands would you mention next? J.

As you pass on, going south, what group would you find next? P.

What island do you mention after New Guinea?

In what direction from the Australian Continent is Van Diemen's Land.

What ocean is in the south part of the Eastern Hemisphere?

What rivers flow northerly and empty into the Arctic Ocean?

Which one empties into the Gulf of Guinea?

Which into the Caspian Sea?

Which one empties into the China Sea?

Which three are mentioned last, if you say them in the proper order?

What bays and gulfs indent the shores of the Eastern Continent?

Which of those indent the coast of Asia?

Does the Gulf of Guinea indent a part of the eastern or western coast of Africa?

Shall I find the Bay of Biscay by looking along the coast of Africa?

Where shall I find it?

MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF THE

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

LESSON XXII.

The Grand Divisions of the Eastern Hemisphere are:—	EUROPE. ASIA. AFRICA. AUSTRALIA.
The Islands are:—	SPITZBERGEN. NOVA ZEMBLA. SAGHALIEN. JAPAN ISLES. PHILIPPINE ISLES. NEW GUINEA. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. CELEBES. BORNEO. JAVA. SUMATRA. MADAGASCAR. BRITISH ISLES.
The Peninsula is:—	AFRICA.
The Isthmus is:—	SUEZ.
The Capes are:—	NORTH. NORTH-EAST. COMORIN. GUARDAFUI. GOOD HOPE. VERDE. BON.
The Mountains are:—	URAL. ALTAI. HIMALAYA. MOON. ALPS.

LESSON XXIII.

The Oceans that wash the Coasts of the Eastern Continent are :—	ARCTIC.
	PACIFIC.
	INDIAN.
	ATLANTIC.
The Seas on the Eastern Hemisphere are :—	WHITE.
	OCHOTSK.
	YELLOW.
	CHINA.
	ARABIAN.
	RED.
	MEDITERRANEAN.
	BLACK.
	NORTH.
	BALTIC.
	CASPIAN.
The Gulfs and Bays are :—	OBE.
	SIAM.
	BENGAL.
	PERSIAN.
	GUINEA.
	BISCAY.
The Straits are :—	MALACCA.
	BAB-EL-MANDEB.
	GIBRALTAR.
	DOVER.
The Rivers are :—	OBE.
	YENESEI.
	LENA.
	AMOOR.
	YANG-TSE-KIANG.
	CAMBODIA.
	NIGER.
	NILE.
	VOLGA.

LESSON XXIV.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE

WESTERN HEMISPHERE,

Systematically arranged.

What ocean is in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere ?

What ocean in the eastern part ?

What ocean in the southern part ?

What ocean in the western part ?

What sea is north of South America ?

What sea is north-west of North America ?

What bay in the northern part of North America ? H.

What gulf east of North America ? St. L.

What gulf south of North America ?

What gulf is west of North America ?

What bay lies to the West of Greenland ? B.

What strait is between the southern part of South America and the Island of Terra del Fuego ?

What strait is between North America and Asia ?

What strait is between the Atlantic Ocean and Baffin's Bay ?

LESSON XXV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What river in North America runs a northerly course, and empties into the Arctic Ocean ? M.

What river runs a north-easterly course, and empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

What river runs a southerly course, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico ?

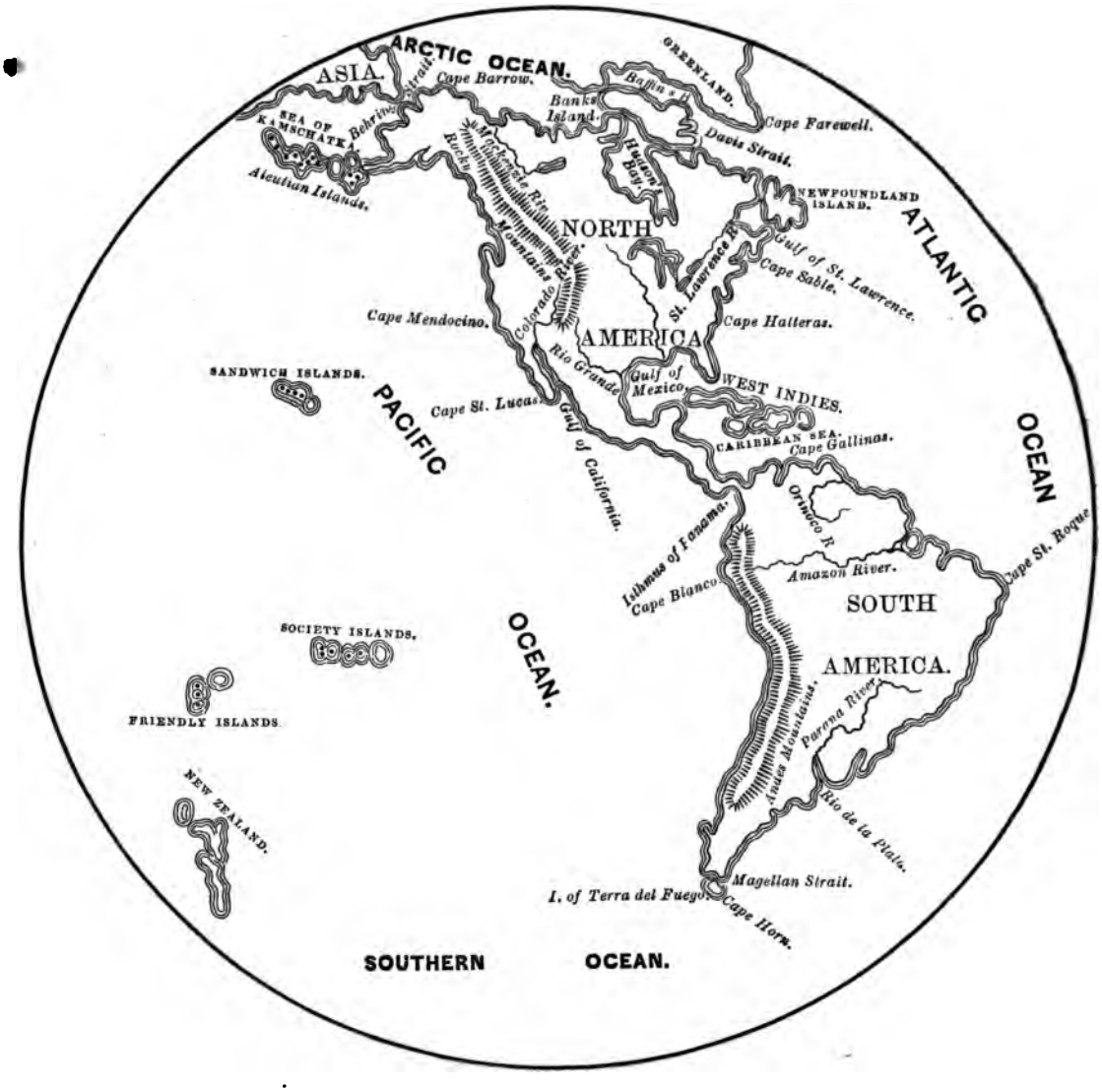
What river runs a south-easterly course, and empties into the same Gulf ?

What river, in South America, runs a westerly, northerly, and north-easterly course, and empties into the Atlantic Ocean ? O.

What river flows an easterly course, and empties into the Atlantic, south of the Orinoco River ? A.

What river runs a southerly course, and empties into the Rio de la Plata ? P.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



Into what ocean does the Rio de la Plata empty?
What river, in North America, runs a south-westerly course, and empties into the Gulf of California?

LESSON XXVI.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What island is situated north of North America?
Banks I.
What island is north-east of Banks Island?
What island is east of North America? N.
What group of islands south-east of North America?
W. I.
What island south of South America?
What group of islands is west of South America?
New Zealand, Friendly, and Society Islands.
What group of islands west of North America?
S. & A.
In what ocean are these groups situated?
In what direction from North America is South America?
What natural division of land is South America?
A Peninsula.
What isthmus connects it with North America? P.
What cape projects from the northern part of North America?
What capes project from the east coast? S. & H.
What cape in the northern part of S. America? G.
What cape in the eastern part?
What cape south of South America?
What cape projects from the west coast?
What two capes on the west coast of North America?
What cape at the southern extremity of Greenland?
In what part of South America are the Andes Mountains?
Where are the Rocky Mountains?

LESSON XXVII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Into what body of water does the Mackenzie River empty?
What course does it run?
What sea is north of South America?
What gulf is north-west of the Caribbean Sea?
What ocean is west of America?
Into what body of water does the St. Lawrence River empty?
In what direction does the St. Lawrence flow?
What ocean is east of America?
What sea is north-west of North America? K.
What island is north of North America?
What river empties into the Gulf of California?
What capes project from the east coast of North America?
Where are the Andes Mountains?
What ocean is situated north of North America?
Where is the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
What strait is between the island of Terra del Fuego and South America?
What bay is south-west of Greenland?
What strait connects that bay with the Atlantic?
What ocean is south of South America?
What group of islands lies west of North America?
Which group lies farther south?

LESSON XXVIII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What cape is south of South America?
What natural division of land is South America?
What bay lies south-west of Baffin's Bay?
What rivers empty into the Gulf of Mexico?
Which one takes a southerly course?
What course does the Rio Grande flow?
What island is south of South America?
By what strait is it separated from South America?
What cape projects from the west coast of South America?
Where are the Rocky Mountains?
In what direction is North America from South America?
Where is the Island of Newfoundland?
What river empties into the Atlantic north of the Amazon? O.
What course does that river run?
Does the Amazon River rise in the western or eastern part of South America?
In what direction does it flow?

Where are the West India Islands?
What river is south of the Amazon?

LESSON XXIX.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged

Into what river does the Parana flow?
What gulf lies between Newfoundland and the coast of North America?
What natural division of land is Newfoundland?
What strait separates North America from Asia?
What two oceans does Behring Strait connect?
In what direction is Greenland from North America?
What cape projects from the northern coast of North America?
What cape is south of Greenland?
What natural division of land is Greenland?
Which lies farther north, Greenland or Newfoundland?
Which is the larger island of the two?
What two capes on the west coast of North America?
Which is farther north, Cape Mendocino or St. Lucas?
What are North and South America, when taken together, called?
America.
What natural division of land is America?
A continent.
What is a continent?
How many continents are there?
What isthmus connects North and South America?
What is an isthmus?
Which is the longest river in North America?
Which the longest in South America?
What is a river?
What is a river called that flows into a lake?
What is an outlet?
What is a river called that flows into another river?
A tributary river.
Of what river is the Parana a tributary?
Rio de la Plata.
What is the commencement of a river called?
Its source.
What is the termination of a river called?
Its mouth.

MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

TO THE TEACHER:

It would be well to have the pupils refer to the map while repeating these lessons, until they are able to recognise the order of memorizing the several natural and political divisions upon a map.

They might, after having accomplished thus much, say the lesson without the map as many times as may be deemed necessary.

One member of the class could be called upon to name the Islands; another, the Capes; a third, the Rivers; and so on.

LESSON XXX.

The Grand Divisions on the Western Hemisphere are:—	NORTH AMERICA. SOUTH AMERICA.
The Islands are:—	BANKS. GREENLAND. NEWFOUNDLAND. WEST INDIES. TERRA DEL FUEGO. NEW ZEALAND. FRIENDLY. SOCIETY. SANDWICH. ALEUTIAN.
The Peninsula is:—	SOUTH AMERICA.
The Isthmus is:—	PANAMA.
The Capes are:—	BARROW. SABLE. HATTERAS. GALLINAS. ST. ROQUE. HORN. BLANCO. ST. LUCAS. MENDOCINO. FAREWELL.
The Mountain Ranges are:—	ANDES. ROCKY.

LESSON XXXI.

The Oceans that wash the coasts of America are :— ARCTIC. ATLANTIC. SOUTHERN. PACIFIC.

The Seas on the Western Hemisphere are :— CARIBBEAN. KAMSTCHATKA.

The Gulfs and Bays are :— HUDSON. ST. LAWRENCE. MEXICO. CALIFORNIA. BAFFIN.

The Straits are :— MAGALHAEN or MAGELLAN. BEHRING. DAVIS.

The Rivers are :— MACKENZIE. ST. LAWRENCE. MISSISSIPPI. RIO GRANDE. ORINOCO. AMAZON. RIO DE LA PLATA. PARANA. COLORADO.

Introductory Remarks on the Map of Europe.

EUROPE is the smallest Grand Division of land on the Eastern Continent.

Although it is less in extent than either of the other Grand Divisions which comprise the Eastern Continent, yet it is the most important, in many respects, among the divisions of the earth.

It is subdivided into many countries, and possesses numerous important cities, rivers, mountain ranges, etc.

LESSON XXXII.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE,

Systematically arranged.

What countries are in the northern part of Europe ? N., S., and R.

Which of those countries lies farthest west ?

What one lies east of Norway ?

What city is the capital of both Sweden and Norway ? S.

Which is the largest country in Europe ?

What ocean bounds Russia on the north ?

What sea on the south ?

What city is the capital of Russia ?

In what part of Russia is St. Petersburg ?

In what direction is Sweden from Russia ?

What country bounds Sweden on the west ?

What three countries lie south-west of Russia ?

Which of those countries lies farthest south ?

What city is the capital of Turkey ?

On what sea and strait is Constantinople situated ?

On the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Bosphorus.

What country is south of Turkey ?

Is it as large a country as Turkey ?

By what sea is it bounded on the south ?

What city is the capital of Greece ?

Is Athens in the eastern or western part of Greece ?

In what direction from Turkey is Austria ?

What city is the capital ?

How is Vienna situated ?

What country lies west of Turkey, on the opposite side of the Adriatic Sea ?

What city is a capital of a part of Italy ?

Has Italy other capital cities besides Rome ?

Yes.

Remark.

When you know all that this Geography contains, you will have another to study, which will not only tell you about the other capitals of Italy, but about many things too difficult for you to learn at present.

EUROPE.
ARCTIC OCEAN.
North Cape.
ICELAND.
ATLANTIC OCEAN.
SCOTLAND.
BRITISH ISLES.
Edinburgh.
IRELAND.
Dublin
IRISH SEA.
ENGLAND.
NORTH SEA.
DENMARK.
NORWAY.
SWEDEN.
Lofoden Mts.
Skagerrack.
Zee Land
Copenhagen
Stockholm
G. OF BOTHNIA.
BALTIC SEA.
G. OF FINLAND
Gulf of Riga
St. Petersburgh.
L. Onego.
L. Ladoga.
WHITE SEA.
Petchora R.
Uralian R.
Ural Mountains
ASIA.
RUSSIA.
Volga R.
Don R.
Dnieper R.
Dniester R.
CASPIAN SEA
Sea of Azov
BLACK SEA.
TURKEY.
Constantinople
ASIA.
W. Alps
Amsterdam.
London
HOLLAND
Rhine R.
Berlin.
PRUSSIA.
Vistula R.
ENGLISH CHANNEL.
Straits of Dover
Brussels.
Frankfort.
GERMANY.
Seine R.
Paris.
Loire R.
FRANCE.
BAY OF BISCAY.
C. Finisterre
Berne.
SWITZERLAND.
Vienna.
AUSTRIA.
Carpathian Mts.
Danube R.
Rhone R.
Po R.
ITALY.
Rome
ADRIATIC SEA.
Pyrenees Mts.
GULF OF LYONS.
CORSICA
Lisbon
PORTUGAL.
Tagus R.
Madrid.
SPAIN.
BALEARIC Is
SARDINIA
Straits of Gibraltar.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA.
Straits of Messina
SICILY.
Gulf of Taranto
IONIAN Is
GREECE
Athens.
C. Matapan
CANDIA.
AFRICA.

LESSON XXXIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

In what direction from Italy is France?
What bay bounds France on the west?
What sea and mountains bound France on the south?
What channel on the north?
What countries bound France on the east?
What city is the capital of France?
On what river is Paris situated?
Is Paris in the northern or southern part of France?
What country lies south-west of France?
How is Spain bounded on the east?
What bay is north of Spain?
What city is the capital of Spain?
What river is near the city of Madrid?
In what direction from Spain is Portugal?
What bounds Portugal on the west?
What on the east?
What city is the capital?
On what river is Lisbon?
In what direction from Portugal is Spain?
From Spain is France?
From France is Belgium?
What city is the capital of Belgium?
Is Brussels in the eastern or western part?
What country bounds Belgium on the north-east?
What sea is north of Holland?
What city is the capital of Holland?
What two countries lie east of Holland and Belgium?

Germany and a part of Prussia.

What city is the capital of Germany?
Has Germany other capital cities?

Yes.

In what part of Germany is Frankfort?
What country bounds Germany on the north?
In what part of Denmark is Copenhagen?
What is Copenhagen?

The capital city of Denmark.

On what island is it situated?

It is situated on the island of Zealand.

LESSON XXXIV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

In what direction is Prussia from Denmark?
Prussia from Russia?
Prussia from Austria?
What city is the capital of Prussia?
What country separates the two portions of Prussia?

Germany.

What country is east of Eastern Prussia?
What two countries are west of Western Prussia?

Belgium and Holland.

What country lies between France and Austria, directly north of Italy? S.
What city is the capital?
In what direction is Switzerland from Germany?
Germany from Denmark?
What sea lies west of Denmark?
What country lies west of that sea? E.
What city is the capital of England?
In what part of England is London?
What country bounds England on the north?
What ocean is west of Scotland?
What sea east?
What city is the capital of Scotland?
On what natural division of land are Scotland, England, and Wales situated?

An Island.

These three countries are situated upon an island. It is called the Island of Great Britain.

In what direction from England is Ireland?
What city is the capital of Ireland?
What are Great Britain, Ireland, and other islands in the vicinity called?

The British Isles.

Which are the capital cities of Europe? L., E., D., S., P., C., A., V., R., P., M., L., B., A., F., C., B., & Be.
How is each situated?

London on the Thames River.
Edinburgh near the Firth of Forth.
Dublin on the Liffey.
Stockholm on Lake Malar.
St. Petersburg on the Neva River.
Constantinople on the Bosphorus Strait.
Athens near the Gulf of Athens.
Vienna on the Danube River.
Rome on the Tiber.
Paris on the Seine.
Madrid on the Manzanares.
Lisbon on the Tagus.
Brussels on the Senne.
Amsterdam on the Zuyder Zee.

ST. PETERSBURG.

But a small portion of the city is shown in the picture. The bridge which you see crosses the river Neva.

Frankfort on the Main.
Copenhagen on the Island of Zealand.
Berlin on the Spree River.
Berne on the Aar.

LESSON XXXV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What island is south-east of Greece?

What group of islands lies west of Greece and Turkey?

In what sea are these islands situated?

Are the Ionian Isles situated farther east than the island of Candia?

By what water is the island of Candia surrounded?

What island do you meet, sailing westerly from the Ionian Isles?

In what direction is Sicily from Italy?

Sailing north-westerly from Sicily, what is the first island you would meet?

In what direction is Sardinia from Italy?

What island lies north of Sardinia?

Leaving the island of Corsica and sailing still farther west, or rather south-west, what group of islands do you meet?

In what direction are the Balearic Isles from Spain?

In what sea are all these islands situated?

Pass out of the Mediterranean, through the Strait of Gibraltar, and pass along the Atlantic, a northerly and north-easterly course, what group of islands do you meet?

The British Isles.

On what island is Copenhagen situated?

Where is that island?

What large island lies north-west of the British Isles?

In what direction is Iceland from Norway?

What peninsula is in the northern part of Europe?

Norway and Sweden together form a peninsula.

What peninsula is south of Turkey? G.

What one south of Switzerland and Austria? I.

In what direction from France is the peninsula of Spain and Portugal?

What peninsula is north of Germany? D.

Name the peninsulas of Europe in order.

Norway and Sweden, Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and Denmark.

ST. PETER'S, ROME (FROM THE TIBER).

Look at the picture, and you will perceive that this city lies on both sides of the river. What is the name of the river? The building in the distance with an immense dome is St. Peter's Cathedral, the largest cathedral in the world.

What cape is in the north of Europe?
What cape projects from the southern coast of Greece?
What cape projects from the western coast of Spain?
What range of mountains is between Norway and Sweden?
Between Russia and Asia?
What range in the southern part of Russia?
Where are the Alps?
What range is between France and Spain?
What range in Austria?
Name the mountain ranges of Europe.

LESSON XXXVI.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What ocean is north of Europe?
What one west?
What sea is north of Russia?
To what ocean is that sea tributary?
What sea is east of Russia?
What seas are south of Russia? A. and B.
What large sea is south of Europe?
What sea lies between Turkey and Italy?
What sea lies between England and Denmark?
What sea lies between Sweden and Russia?
What sea is between England and Ireland?
What gulf south of Italy?
What gulf south of France?
What bay is north of Spain?
In what direction is it from France?
What three gulfs indent the western shore of Russia?
Which is farthest north?
Which farthest south?
What strait is between Italy and Turkey?
What two seas does that strait connect?
What is a strait?
What strait is between Italy and Sicily?
What is Sicily?
What water surrounds it?
What strait is south of Spain?
With what ocean does it connect the Mediterranean Sea?
What strait is between France and England?

PARIS.

The above cut gives you a very pretty view of the City of Paris. It is situated on both sides of a river. What is the name of the river?

What two bodies of water does the Strait of Dover connect?
Which side of the strait does England lie?
What strait is between Norway and Denmark?
What channel is between France and England?
On which side of the channel does France lie?

LESSON XXXVII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What two lakes are in Russia?
Which is farther north, Lake Ladoga or Lake Onega?
What river empties into the White Sea?
What course does it flow?
What river is east of the Dwina?
Into what body of water does it empty?
In what mountains does it rise?
What two rivers empty into the Caspian Sea?
Which one is farther east?
Describe the Ural.
What course does the Volga flow?
What river empties into the Sea of Azov?
In what part of Russia does the Don rise?
What river flows into the northern part of the Black Sea?
Describe the Dnieper.
What river empties into the Black Sea on the west?
In what country does the Danube have its source?
What course does it flow?
What river crosses Northern Italy?
Into what sea does that river empty?
Does it flow an easterly or a westerly course?
What river is in Southern France?
Among what mountains does the Rhone rise?
Into what gulf does it empty?
On what river is Lisbon situated?
Describe that river.
What river in France flows a northerly and westerly course, and empties into the Bay of Biscay?
On what river is Paris situated?
Describe that river.
Describe the Rhine River.

It rises in the Alps of Switzerland, flows a northerly and north-westerly course, and empties into the North Sea.

In what country in Europe does the Vistula rise?
Among what mountains?
What course does it flow?
Into what sea does it empty?
Is the mouth of the Vistula in Russia?

LESSON XXXVIII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Which is the largest country in Europe?
What rivers in Russia flow towards the Arctic Ocean?
What rivers flow into the Caspian Sea?
Which is the longest river in Russia? V.
Where is Sweden?
What city is the capital?
In what direction is Norway from Sweden?
North Sea from Norway?
What countries are west of that sea? S. and E.
Which one is farther south?
What country south of England?
What gulf indents the southern shore of France?
What river flows into that gulf?
Where does it rise?
In the Alps of Switzerland.
Does not the Rhine also rise in Switzerland?
Does the Rhine empty into the Gulf of Lyons?
Into what does it empty?
Where is the island of Sicily?
By what strait is it separated from Italy?
What sea is north of Russia?
Where is Cape Matapan?
Into what sea does that cape project?
What range of mountains is in Austria?
Where are the Balearic Isles?
What city is the capital of Scotland?
What country bounds Scotland on the south?
Where is the North Sea?
What bay is west of France?
In what direction is it from Spain?
What city is the capital of Denmark?
How is that city situated?
What natural division of land is Denmark?
What peninsula lies north of Denmark?
What strait lies between these two peninsulas?
What gulf is east of Sweden?
What gulfs empty into the Baltic, south of the Gulf of Bothnia?
What city is the capital of Russia?
Where are the Ural Mountains?
What natural division of land is Greece?
In what direction does it lie from Turkey?
From Italy?
What city is the capital of Turkey?
What river flows through Turkey?
Describe that river.
What countries are in the northern part of Europe?

LESSON XXXIX.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What countries bound Turkey on the north?
What countries bound Austria on the east?
What two countries are west of Austria? S. and G.
What country west of Switzerland?
What city is the capital of France?
Into what sea does the River Don empty?
What two rivers empty into the Caspian Sea?
What two into the Black Sea?
Of what country, in Europe, is Athens the capital?
By what water and country is Italy bounded on the west?
What river empties into the Bay of Biscay?
Through what country does that river flow?
Where is the Adriatic Sea?
Is the Tagus River in France or Spain?
Through what country does it flow after leaving Spain?
Into what ocean does it empty?
What sea is north of the Black Sea?
What city is the capital of England?
In what direction is Denmark from England?
What sea lies between?
What country is south-east of Denmark?
How is Prussia bounded on the east?
What city is the capital of Prussia?
Which is the farther north, Berlin or Frankfort?
In what direction is Germany from Switzerland?
In what country is the Rhone River?
Does it flow a southerly or northerly course?
Among what mountains does it rise?
In what country? S.
Of what country is Vienna the capital?
In what direction is Spain from France?
In what part of Spain is Madrid?

What is Madrid?
Where is Belgium?
What city is the capital of Belgium?

LESSON XL.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

In what direction is Holland from Belgium?
What country is east of Holland?
What sea is north?
What city is the capital?
How is Italy bounded on the north?
What gulf is south of Italy?
Where is the Seine River?
Into what body of water does it empty?
Where is the Black Sea?
What river runs into the northern part of the Black Sea?
Where is the Strait of Dover?
What city is the capital of Switzerland?
How is Switzerland bounded on the north?
Where are the British Isles?
What islands compose the British Isles?
What three countries are on the Island of Great Britain?
What channel is south of England?
Where is the Mediterranean Sea?
What country lies west of England?
What sea is between Ireland and England?
What city is the capital of Ireland?
Into what sea does the Volga River empty?
What group of islands is south-east of Italy?
In what direction are they from Greece?
What islands are west of Italy?
Which is farther south, Corsica or Sardinia?
What cape is north of Norway?
What range of mountains in Norway?
Through what countries does the Rhine flow?
Into what sea does it empty?
What strait separates Europe from Africa?
What sea, or Arm of water does it connect?
[illegible] the Vistula River?
[illegible] it empty?
[illegible] country is south of the English Channel?
[illegible] strait connects the Adriatic Sea with the Mediterranean?
[illegible] Alpha [illegible] and Omega?
[illegible]

MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF EUROPE.

The Countries of Europe are:—
ENGLAND and WALES.
SCOTLAND.
IRELAND.
NORWAY.
SWEDEN.
RUSSIA.
TURKEY.
GREECE.
AUSTRIA.
ITALY.
FRANCE.
SPAIN.
PORTUGAL.
BELGIUM.
HOLLAND.
GERMANY.
DENMARK.
PRUSSIA.
SWITZERLAND.

The Capital Cities of the Countries of Europe are:—
LONDON.
EDINBURGH.
DUBLIN.
STOCKHOLM.
ST. PETERSBURG.
CONSTANTINOPLE.
ATHENS.
VIENNA.
ROME.
PARIS.
MADRID.
LISBON.
BRUSSELS.
AMSTERDAM.
FRANKFORT.
COPENHAGEN.
BERLIN, and
BERNE.

ıe Islands near the Coast are:—	British Isles.
	Candia.
	Ionian Isles.
	Sicily.
	Sardinia.
	Corsica.
	Balearic Isles.
	Zealand, and
	Iceland.
.e Peninsulas of Europe are:—	Norway and Sweden.
	Greece.
	Italy.
	Spain and Portugal.
	Denmark.
.e Capes are:—	North.
	Matapan, and
	Finisterre.
.e Mountain Ranges are:—	Dovrefield.
	Ural.
	Caucasus.
	Alps.
	Pyrenees, and
	Carpathian.

LESSON XLII.

e Oceans that wash the Coasts of Europe are:—	Arctic, and
	Atlantic.
.e Seas are:—	White.
	Caspian.
	Azov.
	Black.
	Mediterranean.
	Adriatic.
	North.
	Baltic, and
	Irish.
e Gulfs and Bays of Europe are:—	Taranto.
	Lyons.
	Biscay.
	Riga.
	Finland, and
	Bothnia.
The Straits are:—	Otranto.
	Messina.
	Gibraltar.
	Dover, and
	Skager Rack.
The Channel is:—	English.
The Lakes are:—	Ladoga, and
	Onega.
The Rivers are:—	Dwina.
	Petchora.
	Ural.
	Volga.
	Don.
	Dneiper.
	Danube.
	Po.
	Rhone.
	Tagus.
	Loire.
	Seine.
	Rhine, and
	Vistula.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON XLIII.

EUROPE.

Area in square miles, 3,700,000; population, 260,000,000.

Animals of Europe.

Boundary.—Europe is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Asia, on the

south by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

Political Divisions.—The chief political divisions of Europe are British Islands, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Austria, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Prussia, and Switzerland.

England, a very important country of Europe, is situated on the Island of Great Britain, south of Scotland.

LONDON, the capital city, is the largest and richest city in the world.

Wales is a small country lying west of England. It is very mountainous, and abounds in picturesque scenery.

Scotland occupies the northern part of the Isle of Great Britain.

EDINBURGH, its capital city, is noted for its elegant streets, and its many fine public buildings.

Ireland occupies one entire island, situated west of Great Britain.

DUBLIN, the capital city, is finely situated on both sides of the river Liffey. It is noted for the beauty and magnificence of some of its streets and public edifices.

Norway occupies the western portion of a large peninsula in the northern part of Europe.

The climate is very cold during the greater part of the year.

Norway is a rugged and mountainous country, and a large portion of its surface is covered with forests.

Sweden occupies the eastern portion of a large peninsula of northern Europe.

The climate resembles that of Norway. The surface of the country is generally flat, and abounds in lakes and rivers.

STOCKHOLM, the capital city of both Sweden and Norway, is pleasantly situated on Lake Malar.

Russia, the largest division of Europe, is situated in the north-eastern part.

The climate in the northern part of Russia is very cold, but in the southern part it is more mild.

The surface of the country is generally level, and it contains many sandy plains called *steppes*.

ST. PETERSBURG is the capital city.

Turkey is situated in the southern part of Europe.

The climate is temperate and healthy, and the soil produces a great variety of delicious fruits.

The capital city is CONSTANTINOPLE.

Greece is a small peninsula of southern Europe, situated south of Turkey.

The climate and productions are similar to those of Turkey.

ATHENS is the capital city.

Austria is a large division of Central Europe.

The climate is pleasant, and the mineral productions of the country are numerous; such as salt, coal, copper, quicksilver, and iron.

VIENNA, the capital of Austria, is a large and beautiful city.

LESSON XLIV.

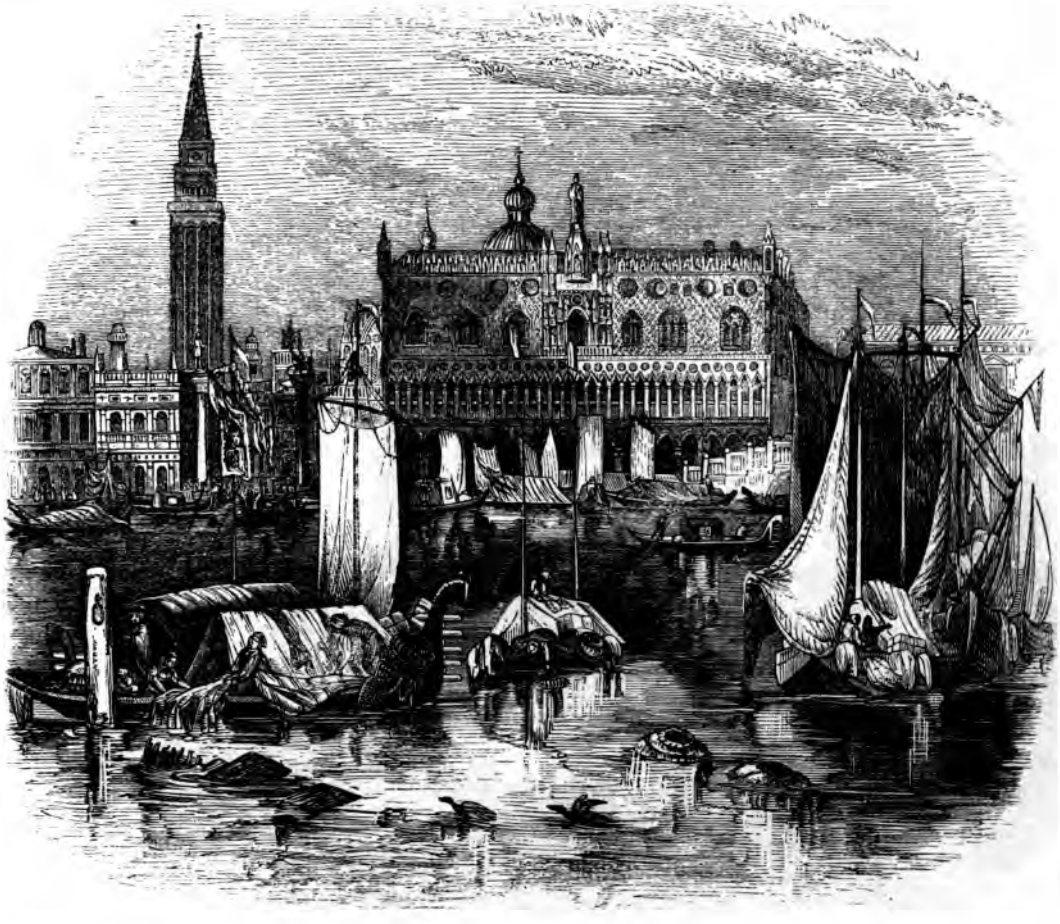
Europe—continued.

Italy occupies an important peninsula in the southern part of Europe.

This country is noted for its delightful climate, its beautiful scenery, and its fertile soil, which yields a great variety of delicious fruits; such as oranges, figs, dates, etc.

ROME is the capital city of a part of Italy.

VENICE is also a famous city in Italy.



VENICE.

France is a very large and important country of western Europe.

The climate is temperate and delightful.

France is much celebrated for the manufacture of silks, woollens, brandy, and wines.

PARIS, the capital, is a very large and elegant city. It is the largest city in Europe, next to London.

Spain is situated south of France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees Mountains.

It is the most mountainous country in Europe, except Switzerland and Norway. The climate is exceedingly mild.

The capital city is MADRID. The palaces and other public buildings of this city are splendid.

Portugal is a small division of Europe, situated west of Spain.

The climate is like that of Spain. The country is noted for the manufacture of wines.

LISBON is the capital city.

AMSTERDAM.

Belgium is a very small division of Europe, situated north-east of France and west of Prussia.

It is a beautiful, and for the most part level, country, with a fertile soil, which is highly cultivated.

The capital city of Belgium is BRUSSELS.

Holland (or the Netherlands), a small country of Europe, is situated to the north of Belgium, and to the west of Germany.

The chief city of Holland is AMSTERDAM.

Germany is an extensive country, situated in the central part of Europe.

It comprises many different States, each of which has a capital city.

The capital of Germany is FRANKFORT.

LESSON XLV.

Europe—continued.

Denmark occupies a small peninsula north of Germany. It is quite a level country, and the climate is moist, but healthy.

COPENHAGEN, the capital city, is situated on the Island of Zealand.

Prussia, an important division of Central Europe, is divided into two parts. Western Prussia borders on the Rhine, and Eastern Prussia extends from Germany on the west to Russia on the east.

BERLIN, situated in the eastern and larger portion of Prussia, is the capital city.

Switzerland is a country of small extent, situated in Central Europe. It is noted as being the most mountainous division of Europe, and abounds in wild and romantic scenery.

Its lakes, though small, are very beautiful.

BERNE, the capital city of Switzerland, is pleasantly situated on the river Aar.

Introductory Remarks on the Map of Asia.

THE next Grand Division of the earth that we present for your study is ASIA.

This is the largest Grand Division of land on the globe.

It is situated east of Europe, and north-east of Africa, and forms a part of the Eastern Continent.

LESSON XLVI.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF

ASIA.

Systematically arranged.

What natural division of land is Asia?

It is a part of the Eastern Continent.

What two Grand Divisions form the rest of the Eastern Continent?

Africa and Europe.

What country is in the northern part of Asia?

What city is the capital of the eastern part?

How is Siberia bounded on the north?

What city is the capital of the western part of Siberia?

How is that city situated?

What two seas are east of Siberia?

What empire is south of Siberia?

How is the Chinese Empire divided?

Into Chinese Tartary, China Proper, and Thibet.

What city is the capital of the Chinese Empire?

In what part of China Proper is Pekin?

In what part of the empire is China Proper situated?

In what part is Thibet?

What city is the capital of Thibet?

What is that part of the Empire called which is north of China Proper and Thibet?

Chinese Tartary or Mongolia.

In what direction from China Proper is Anam?

How is Anam bounded on the north?

What gulf and sea bound it on the east?

What city is the capital?

Is Hue in the eastern or western part of Anam?

What country is west of Anam?

What city is the capital of Siam?

In what part of Siam is Bangkok?

What country lies north-west of Siam?

What city is the capital?

On what river is Ava situated?

What country lies west of Birmah?

What bay is east of Hindostan?

What sea west?

How is Hindostan bounded on the north?

What city is the capital?

In what part of Hindostan is Calcutta?

What two countries bound Hindostan on the west?

What city is the capital of Beloochistan?

What sea bounds that country on the south?

LESSON XLVII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

In what part of Asia is Arabia?

What bounds Arabia on the west?

What city is the capital?

Near what sea is Mecca situated?

What country lies north of Arabia?

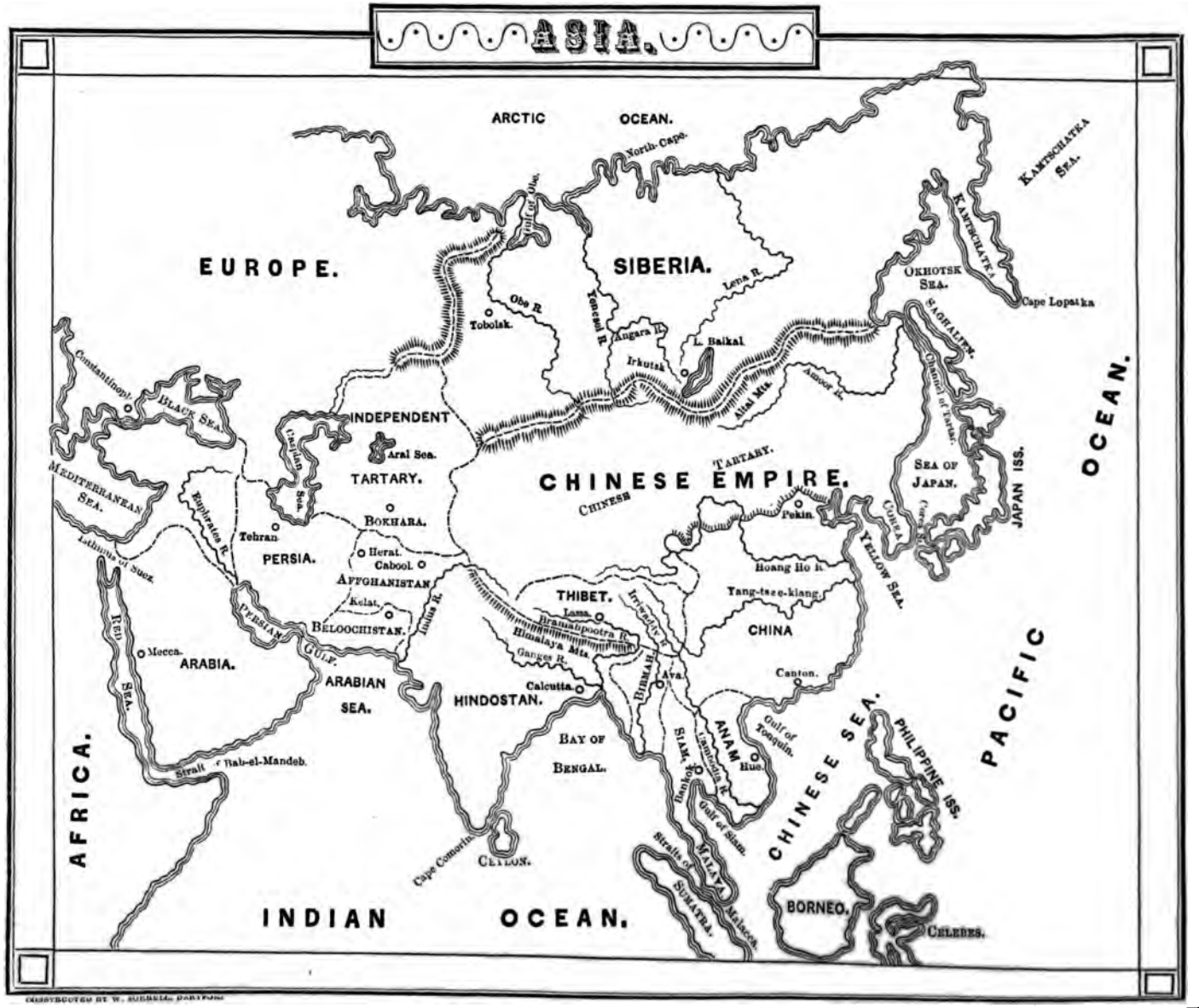
What sea bounds Turkey on the west?

What city is the capital of Turkey?

Constantinople.

Is Constantinople in Turkey in Asia?

No. Constantinople is situated in Turkey in Europe. It is the capital of both countries.


ASIA.
ARCTIC OCEAN.
North Cape.
EUROPE.
SIBERIA.
Obi R.
Tobolsk.
Yenesei R.
Angara R.
Lena R.
L. Baikal
Irkutsk
Altai Mts.
Amoor R.
KAMTSCHATKA
KAMTSCHATKA Sea.
OKHOTSK SEA.
Cape Lopatka
SAGHALIEN.
Channel of Tartary.
SEA OF JAPAN.
JAPAN ISS.
PACIFIC OCEAN.
Constantinople
BLACK SEA.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA.
INDEPENDENT TARTARY.
Aral Sea.
Caspian Sea.
BOKHARA.
CHINESE EMPIRE.
CHINESE TARTARY.
Pekin.
Corea
YELLOW SEA.
Hoang Ho R.
Yang-tsze-kiang R.
Euphrates R.
Tehran
PERSIA.
Herat.
Cabool
AFFGHANISTAN
Kelat.
BELOOCHISTAN.
Indus R.
THIBET.
Lassa.
Irrawaddy R.
Brahmapootra R.
Himalaya Mts.
Ganges R.
CHINA
Canton.
Lithmus of Suez.
Red Sea.
Mecca.
ARABIA.
PERSIAN GULF.
ARABIAN SEA.
HINDOSTAN.
Calcutta.
Ava.
BIRMAH.
Gulf of Tonquin.
ANAM
Hue.
Mouths of the Mekong R.
SIAM.
Bankok
Gulf of Siam.
MALAY PENINSULA
Straits of Malacca.
SUMATRA.
BAY OF BENGAL.
Cape Comorin
CEYLON.
Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.
AFRICA.
INDIAN OCEAN.
CHINESE SEA.
PHILIPPINE ISS.
BORNEO.
CELEBES.

PEKIN.

By the drawing here given, you learn that the city is inclosed by a wall. This wall is much higher than it appears in the picture, and is entered by sixteen gates.

What country lies east of Turkey?
What gulf bounds Persia on the south?
What countries form its eastern boundary?
What city is the capital of Persia?
In what part of Persia is Teheran?
In what direction from Persia is Independent Tartary?
In what direction from the Chinese Empire?
What city is the capital?
Is Bokhara in the northern or southern part?
By what other name is Independent Tartary known?
Turkestan.
What country lies between Independent Tartary and Beloochistan?
What two cities are the capitals of Afghanistan?
Which is farther east?
How is Afghanistan bounded on the east?
On the west?
What country forms its northern boundary?
In what direction is Persia from Arabia?
Arabia from Turkey?
The Chinese Empire from Siberia?
Anam from China Proper?
In what direction is Siam from Birmah?
Hindostan from Thibet?
What country is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean?
What one is bounded south by the Sea of Arabia?
What one is bounded west by the Caspian Sea?
What one is bounded north by the Black Sea?
What one is bounded west by the Red Sea?

LESSON XLVIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What island is north-east of Chinese Tartary?
What group of islands lies east of the Chinese Empire?
What water is west of Saghalien Island?
What waters surround the Japan Islands?
What group of islands south of the Japan Isles?
What waters surround those islands?
Is the Chinese Sea east or west of those islands?
What island is south of the Philippine Isles?
What island is west of Celebes?
What island south of the Malay Peninsula?
What island south of Hindostan?
What peninsula is in the eastern part of Siberia?

What one in the eastern part of the Chinese Empire?
What one in the southern part of Siam?
What large peninsula south of Thibet?
What peninsula south of Turkey?
What two peninsulas are in the eastern part of Asia?
What three in the southern part?
Which of them extends farthest south?
Which one is farthest west?
Which one is west of the Bay of Bengal?
What isthmus connects Asia with Africa?
What cape projects from the northern coast of Asia?
What cape at the southern extremity of the peninsula of Kamtchatka?
What cape in the southern part of Hindostan?
What range of mountains in the northern part of Asia?
Between what two countries does that range extend?
What range in the southern part of Asia?

LESSON XLIX.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What ocean is north of Asia?
What ocean washes the eastern coast?
What one is south of Asia?
What sea is east of the Peninsula of Kamtchatka?
What sea west?
In what direction are these two seas from Siberia?
What sea lies between the Japan Isles and Chinese Tartary?
What sea is west of Corea?
What sea is east of Anam?
What sea is south of Beloochistan?
What country is east of that sea?
What country is west?
What sea is west of Arabia?
What sea is west of Turkey?
In what direction from Turkey is the Black Sea?
In what direction from Persia is the Caspian Sea?
What sea is in the central part of Independent Tartary?
In what direction is the Caspian Sea from Independent Tartary?
What gulf indents the northern shore of Siberia?
What gulf is east of Anam?
In what direction from Siam is the Gulf of Siam?
What bay is east of Hindostan?
In what direction is it from Birmah?

The Government House, Calcutta.

What gulf is between Arabia and Persia?
What strait separates the Japan Isles from Corea?
What strait separates the Malay Peninsula from Sumatra?
What is Sumatra?
What is an island?
What strait is at the entrance of the Red Sea?
What two bodies of water does that strait connect?
What land does it separate?
Arabia from Africa.
What channel is between the Island of Saghalien and the Chinese Empire?
What two seas does that channel connect?

LESSON L.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What lake is in the southern part of Siberia?
What river empties into the Gulf of Obe?
In what range of mountains does that river rise?
What course does it flow?
What river is east of the Obe?
Into what body of water does it empty?
What river runs from Lake Baikal to the Yenesei?
What river rises near Lake Baikal?
What is the general course of the River Lena?
Into what ocean does it empty?
What river empties into the Channel of Tartary?
Describe that river?
Into what sea does the Hoang Ho empty?
What river is south of the Hoang Ho?
Describe that river.

Through what countries does the Cambodia River flow? T., C., and A.

Into what sea does it empty?

What river is west of the Cambodia?

What is the general course of the Irrawaddy?

Into what bay does it empty?

What river is west of the Irrawaddy?

What river is in the northern part of Hindostan?

Describe that river.

What river runs on the western side of Hindostan?

A Chinese.

What river empties into the Persian Gulf?

In what part of Turkey does that river rise?

Mention the rivers of Asia in the proper order.

Which three empty into the Arctic Ocean?

Which one empties into the Yenesei?

Which three empty into the Bay of Bengal?

What course does the Indus flow?

What river empties into the Channel of Tartary?

What river empties into the China Sea?

What river is in Turkey?

Through what countries does the Yang-tse-kiang flow?

Through what countries does the Irrawaddy flow?

Which rivers empty into bodies of water on the north of Asia?

Which into bodies of water east of Asia?

Which into bodies of water south of Asia?

LESSON LI.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What country is in the northern part of Asia?

What three Peninsulas are in the southern part?

How is the Chinese Empire divided?

What three great rivers are in Siberia?

In what mountain chain do they rise?

Which river is most to the eastward?

Which most to the west?

Between what countries is the Altai range?

What is a mountain?

What city is the capital of Western Siberia?

What city is the capital of Eastern Siberia?

On what river is Irkoutsk situated?

Near what lake?

What island is south of Hindostan?

What country is east of Hindostan?

What bay lies between Hindostan and Birmah?

Where is the Arabian Sea?

Of what ocean is it a part?

Where is the Arctic Ocean?

Where are the Himalaya Mountains?

What city is the capital of the Chinese Empire?

What is the northern part of that empire called?

What is the south-eastern part called?

What division of the empire is west of China proper?

What peninsula is in the eastern part of Siberia?

What cape at the southern extremity of that peninsula?

Where is the Ganges river?

Does that river empty into the Sea of Arabia, or into the Bay of Bengal?

In what direction is that bay from Birmah?

Where is the Sea of Aral?

What city is the capital of Independent Tartary?

In what direction is that country from Persia?

What natural division of land is Arabia?

What is a peninsula?

What waters nearly surround Arabia?

Of what country is Teheran the capital?

Is Teheran in the northern or southern part of Persia?

LESSON LII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Where is the river Indus?

Among what mountains does it have its source?

Of what two countries is Constantinople the capital?

In which Turkey is it situated?

What is a river?

Where is the Amoor river?

Into what body of water does it empty?

What island lies east of that channel?

What seas are connected by that channel?

What is a channel?

Where are the Japan Islands?

What sea is west of those islands?

Where is the Caspian Sea?

What country is south of Turkey?

What city is the capital?

Where is the Strait of Malacca?

CONSTANTINOPLE.

This city is situated on the Sea of Marmora and the Strait of Bosphorus, and presents an imposing appearance, with its numerous mosques, cupolas, and minarets, and its port crowded with shipping. Is this city in Europe or in Asia?

Into what body of water does the River Euphrates empty?

Where is the Black Sea?

Which is farther west, the Black or Caspian Sea?

Where is the Gulf of Obe?

What two seas are east of Siberia?

What country bounds Siberia on the south?

What bounds Chinese Tartary on the west?

What bounds Independent Tartary on the south?

What country is east of Afghanistan?

What river is between the two countries?

What country bounds Thibet on the south?

What range of mountains lies between?

What country is east of Birmah?

What east of Siam?

What bounds Anam on the east?

What city is the capital of Anam?

Where is the island of Borneo?

What group of islands is north-east of Borneo?

In what ocean do the Philippine Isles lie?

What sea is west of those islands?

LESSON LIII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What cape is in the southern part of Hindostan?

Where is the Isthmus of Suez?

What is an isthmus?

What two countries does the Isthmus of Suez connect?

Where is Cape North?

Into what ocean does that cape project?

Where is the China Sea?

Where is Lake Baikal?

Where is the Channel of Tartary?

What sea is south of that channel?

What country lies between Anam and Birmah?

What city is the capital of Siam?

What country bounds Turkey on the east?

Persia on the north?

Independent Tartary on the east?

What waters bound the Chinese Empire on the east?

What group of islands east of the Chinese Empire?

What island is east of Borneo?

Which group is farther south, the Japan or the Philippine Isles?

Do Celebes and Borneo belong to either of these groups? No.

Where are the Altai Mountains?

Is the Hoang-Ho river in Siberia?

In what country is it?

What other river in China?

Which is the more southerly?
What city is the capital of Birmah?
What country lies west of Birmah?
What natural division of land is Hindostan?
What waters nearly surround it?
What city is the capital of Hindostan?
What two cities are the capitals of Afghanistan?
What ocean is east of Asia?
Between what two countries lies the Arabian Sea?
Of what ocean is the Arabian Sea a part?
Where is the Strait of Corea?
Where is the Persian Gulf?
Where the Gulf of Siam?
What three rivers empty into the Bay of Bengal?
Which country in Asia is farthest north?
Which extends farthest east?
Which farthest south?
Which farthest west?
Which farthest south-west?

MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF ASIA.

LESSON LIV.

The Countries of Asia are :— Siberia, Chinese Empire. {Chinese Tartary, China Proper, Thibet, India. {Anam, Siam, Birmah, Hindostan, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Arabia, Turkey, Persia, and Independent Tartary.

The Capital Cities of the Countries of Asia are :— {Tobolsk, Irkoutsk, Pekin, Lassa, Hue, Bangkok, Ava, Calcutta, {Herat, Cabul, Kelat, Mecca, Constantinople, Teheran, and Bokhara.

The Islands near the Coast of Asia are :— Saghalien, Japan Isles, Philippine Isles, Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, and Ceylon.

The Peninsulas of Asia are :— Kamtchatka, Corea, Malaya, Hindostan, and Arabia.

The Isthmus is :— Suez.

The Capes are :— North, Lopatka, and Comorin.

The Mountain Ranges are :— Altai, and Himalaya.

The Oceans that wash the Coasts of Asia are :— Arctic, Pacific, and Indian.

The Seas of Asia are :— Kamtchatka, Ochotsk, Japan, Yellow, China, Arabian, Red, Mediterranean, Black, Caspian, and Aral.

The Gulfs and Bays are :—	Obe, Tonquin, Siam, Bengal, and Persian.
The Straits are :—	Corea, Malacca, and Bab-el-Mandeb.
The Channel is :—	Tartary.
The Lake is :—	Baikal.
The Rivers are :—	Obe, Yenesei, Angara, Lena, Amoor, Hoang Ho, Yang-tse-Kiang, Cambodia, Irrawaddy, Brahmaputra, Ganges, Indus, and Euphrates.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON LV.

ASIA.

Area in square miles 17,000,000, population 450,000,000.

Animals of Asia.

Boundary.—Asia is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific, on the South by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by the Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and Europe.

Political Divisions.—The chief political divisions of Asia are Siberia, Chinese Tartary, China Proper, Thibet, Anam, Siam, Birmah, Hindostan, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Arabia, Turkey, Persia, and Independent Tartary.

Siberia is a very large extent of country, situated in the northern part of Asia.

The climate is very cold, and the country abounds in metals and fur-bearing animals.

Tobolsk and Irkoutsk are the capital cities.

Chinese Empire comprises Chinese Tartary, China Proper, and Thibet.

The noted productions are rice and tea.

Pekin is the capital of the Empire.

India comprises Anam, Siam, Birmah, and Hindostan. These countries occupy two large peninsulas in the southern part of Asia.

The chief productions of India are diamonds and other precious stones, spices, drugs, and a great variety of valuable woods.

Afghanistan lies north-west of Hindostan.

A great part of the inhabitants are warlike, and dwell principally in rude tents, made of coarse cloth of camel's or goat's hair.

Herat and Cabul are the capital cities.

Beloochistan is situated in the southern part of Asia. It abounds in sandy deserts.

Kelat is the capital city.

Arabia is a large peninsula, situated in the south-western part of Asia. It consists chiefly of vast sandy deserts, and is inhabited by a wandering race of people, called Arabs.

An Arab.

CHINESE.

NEW ZEALANDER.

JAPANESE.

CIRCASSIAN.

HINDOO.

ASIATIC RUSSIAN.

ASIATIC.

The capital city is MECCA.

Turkey is situated in the western part of Asia.

It is a very fine and fertile region, but very badly cultivated. Among the noted productions are pomegranates, olives, and figs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, the capital city, is situated in Turkey in Europe.

Persia is situated east of Turkey in Asia.

The inhabitants are celebrated for the manufacture of beautiful shawls, carpets, and various articles of silk.

TEHERAN is the capital city.

Independent Tartary is situated south-west of Siberia. It is inhabited by various tribes, called Tartars.

BOKHARA is the capital of a part of Independent Tartary.

Introductory Remarks on the Map of Africa.

Africa is a large peninsula, joined to Asia on the north-east by a narrow strip or neck of land, called the Isthmus of Suez.

This country forms one of the Grand Divisions of the Eastern Continent.

LESSON LVI.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

Systematically arranged.

What country is in the north-western part of Africa?
How is Morocco bounded on the south?
What strait separates Morocco from Europe?
What city is the capital of Morocco?
In what part of Morocco is the capital situated?
What country lies east of Morocco?
What sea is north of Algeria?
What city is the capital of that country?
What country is east of Algeria?
What city is the capital?
How is Tunis bounded on the south?
What city is the capital of Tripoli? How situated?
What two countries belong to Tripoli?

Barca and Fezzan.

What country lies east of Barca?
In what part of Africa is Egypt?
What countries comprise the Barbary States?

Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli.

What sea is east of Egypt? What sea north?
What city is the capital of Egypt?
On what river is Cairo situated?
What country bounds Egypt on the south?
What city is the capital of Nubia?
What sea lies east of Nubia?
What desert west?
What country south?
What city is the capital of that country?
On what lake is Gondar situated?
What territory lies south-east of Abyssinia?
What city is the capital?

It has no capital city.

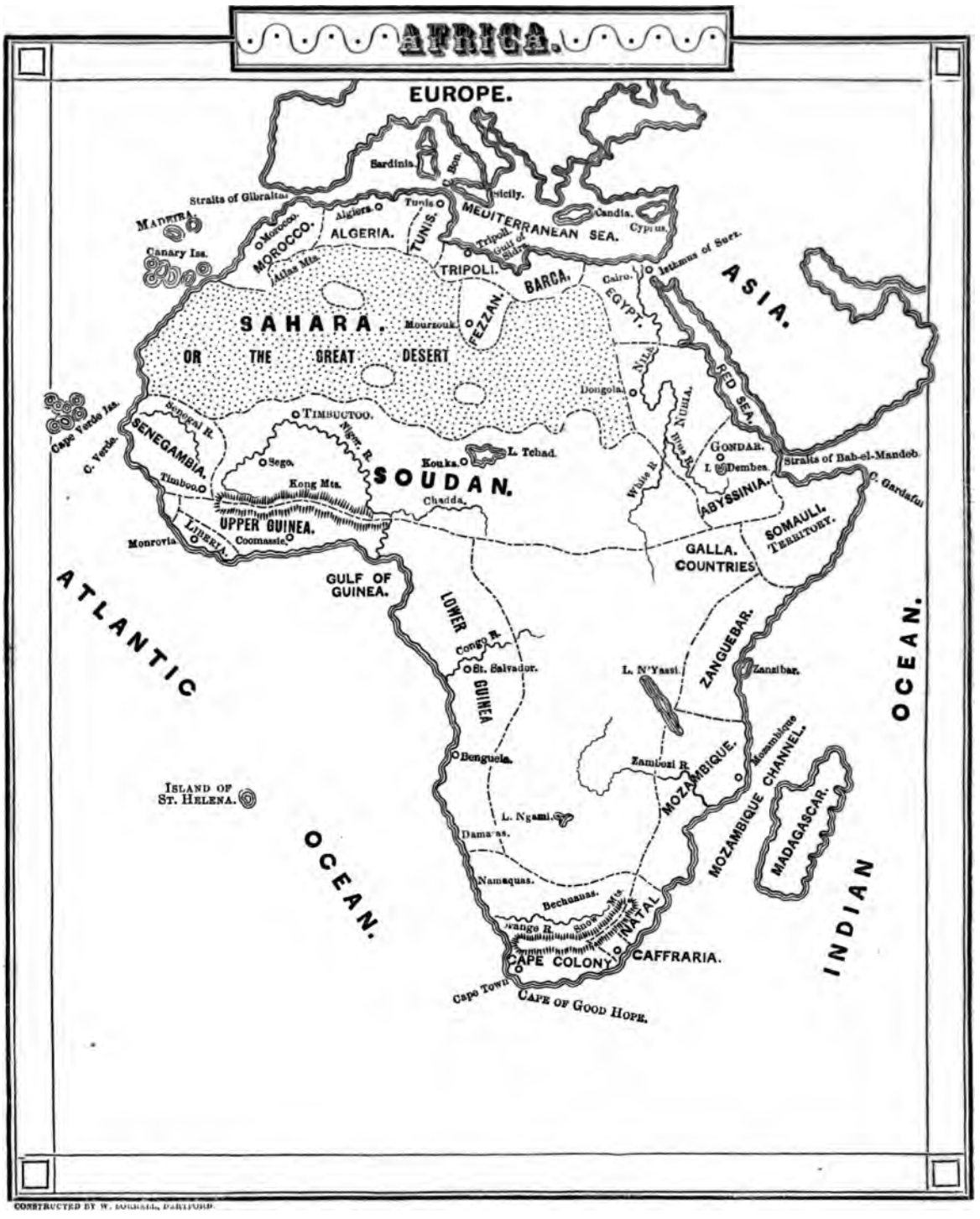
In what direction from the Somauli Territory is Zanguebar?
What city is the capital of a part of that country? Z.
How is Zanzibar situated?

On an island near the coast of Zanguebar.

LESSON LVII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What country is south of Zanguebar?
What country lies west of Mozambique?
What channel east?
What city is the capital of Mozambique?
What country bounds Mozambique on the south?
What ocean is east of that country?
What country in Africa lies farthest south?
What town is the capital?
In what part of Cape Colony is Cape Town?
What ocean lies east of Cape Colony? I.
What one lies west?
What country lies between the Cape Colony and Natal?
In what direction from Cape Colony is the country of the Bechuanas.
In what direction the country of the Namaquas?
What people are to the north of the Namaquas?
What lake is to the north of the Bechuana country?



CONSTRUCTED BY W. HUGHES, HARTFORD.

MOROCCO.

This city, the capital of one of the Barbary States, is situated in a fine plain, and is surrounded by a strong wall of lime and mud thirty feet in height. Look at the picture, and you will see one of the gates, or entrances to the city, of which there are eleven. The streets of this city are very narrow, crooked, and dirty.

Along what coast of Africa does Lower Guinea extend?

What countries does Lower Guinea embrace?

Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela.

What are the two chief cities of Lower Guinea?

Loando and Benguela.

In what direction from Lower Guinea is Upper Guinea?

What country lies south-west of Upper Guinea?

In what part of Liberia is the capital situated?

In what part of Africa is Senegambia?

What ocean is west of Senegambia?

What country east?

What town is the capital?

In what part of Africa is the Sahara?

From what ocean on the west to what countries on the east does it extend?

What states are north? B.....y S....s.

What countries south?

Which lies farthest east, Soudan or Senegambia?

What two capital cities do you find in Soudan?

Near what lake is Kouka situated?

On what river is Sego?

Soudan is divided into many small kingdoms, and each one has a capital city. This is the case with some other countries in Africa.

You will learn more about the different divisions of Africa in the "Second Book" of this series.

What country is south of Soudan?

LESSON LVIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What islands lie north of Africa?

In what sea are they situated?

What island lies east of Mozambique Channel?

What group of islands west of Senegambia?

What group north-west of the Great Desert?

What group north of the Canary Isles?

In what water do these three groups lie?

Where are the Madeira Islands?

What natural division of land is Africa?

How is it connected with Asia?

In what part of Egypt is that isthmus?

What cape projects from the northern coast of Africa? B.

What is the eastern cape of Africa called?

What cape is nearly at the southern extremity of Africa?

What cape projects from the western coast of Senegambia? V.

Which are the northern, eastern, southern, and western capes of Africa?

CAIRO.

Cairo is the largest and most important city in Africa. It is situated about a mile distant from a river (what river is it?), and lies in the midst of gardens and groves of mimosas and palm-trees. The streets are all narrow—many of them not wide enough to admit of two camels passing abreast.

What range of mountains is in the northern part of Africa? A.

Where are the Kong Mountains?

LESSON LIX.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What ocean is east of Africa?

What ocean is west?

What sea lies north of Africa?

Between what two countries is that sea situated?

What sea is east of Africa?

What gulf indents the northern shore of Tripoli?

What gulf indents the western shore of Africa?

What strait is north of Morocco?

What two bodies of water does that strait connect?

What strait is at the entrance of the Red Sea?

What channel is west of the Island of Madagascar?

What lake is in Abyssinia?

In what part of that country is it situated?

Where is Lake Tchad?

What river flows through Nubia and Egypt?

What course does it flow?

By what two branches is the Nile formed?

The Blue River and the White River.

Which of the two flows through Lake Dembea?

Into what body of water does the Nile empty?

What river crosses the country of Mozambique?

What course does it flow?

Where does it empty?

What lake is to the north-west of Mozambique?

What river empties into the Gulf of Guinea?

Describe that river.

What river flows through Senegambia?

What river in Africa flows northerly, and discharges into the Mediterranean Sea?

What rivers flow westerly and empty into the Atlantic?

What one flows south-easterly to the Mozambique Channel?

Which, of all these rivers, is situated farthest south?

Which farthest north?

Which one is in Senegambia?

Which one crosses Lower Guinea?

Which one flows through Mozambique?

Which one is formed by the White and the Blue Rivers?

LESSON LX.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What ocean is west of Africa?

What group of islands is west of Sahara?

CAFFRE.

EGYPTIAN WOMAN

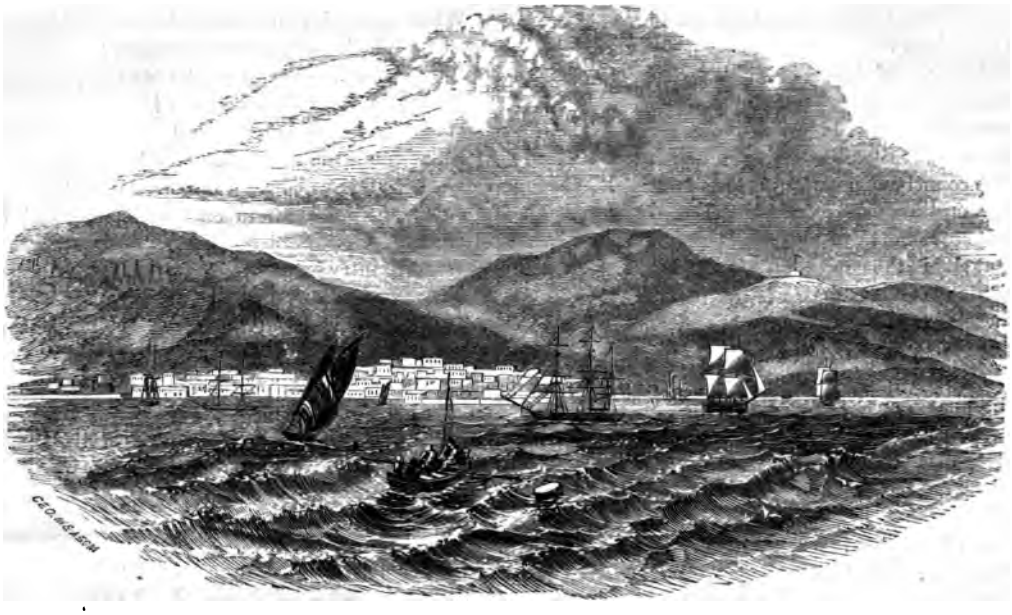
ASHANTEE

MALTESE

COPTS WOMAN

BEDOUIN ARAB

AFRICAN.



CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town lies on Table Bay, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Look at the engraving, and notice how the city is situated. Does it not lie at the foot of a mountain? It is called Table Mountain. A great many vessels stop at Cape Town to get a supply of water, etc. Is Cape Town in Asia? In what quarter of the world is it?

What is Sahara?
Where is the fertile district of Fezzan?
What town may be considered as the capital?
To what country does the district belong?
Where is the Isthmus of Suez?
What two countries does it connect?
Where is Mozambique Channel?
What is a channel?
In what part of Africa is Lower Guinea?
What country is south of Lower Guinea?
Where are the Barbary States?
Which are they?
Which one is situated farthest east?
Which one farthest west?
What desert is south of these States?
What ocean bounds that desert on the west?
Where is the Strait of Gibraltar?
What sea is north of the Barbary States?
What course does the Nile flow?
What two rivers form the Nile?
What three countries, in Africa, border on the Red Sea?
Which is the most southerly country of Africa?
What town is the capital?
Where is Mount Atlas?
What countries bound Soudan on the east?
What country is north of Abyssinia?
In what part of Africa is Abyssinia?

LESSON LXI.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What group of islands is west of Senegambia?
In what part of Senegambia is Timbo?
What country is south of Senegambia?
What country east?
What ocean washes the coast of Senegambia?
In what part of Africa is Senegambia?
In what part is the Somauli Territory?
In what direction from that Territory is Zanguebar?
What ocean washes the east coast of that country?
How is the capital city situated?
On which coast of Africa is the Gulf of Guinea?
Where is Lake Dembea?
What river is the outlet of that lake?
In what part of Africa is Egypt?

Should I find Cape Guardafui on the east or west coast of Africa?

In what part of Africa is Nubia?

What country is north of Nubia?

In what direction is Nubia from Abyssinia?

Where is the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb?

What country bounds Tunis on the west?

Tunis on the east?

What sea is north of Algeria?

What city is the capital of Algeria?

How is that city situated?

Where are the Madeira Isles?

Which is farther north, the Madeira or the Canary Isles?

The Canary, or the Cape Verde Isles?

What is an island?

What is a cape?

Is there a cape on the coast of Africa by the name of Verde?

On which coast is it?

Where is Liberia?

What country lies east of Liberia?

Is Monrovia the capital of Liberia, or of Upper Guinea?

What range of mountains lies between Upper Guinea and Soudan?

LESSON LXII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Where is Lake Tchad?

What country is west of Barca?

What city is the capital of Tunis?

Where is the Gulf of Sidra?

How is the city of Tripoli situated?

What country lies between Tripoli and Egypt?

Between Egypt and Abyssinia?

Where is the Red Sea?

What city is the capital of Egypt?

In what part of Africa is Mozambique?

How is Mozambique bounded on the east?

Between what two countries is it situated?

What range of mountains is in Central Africa?

What is a mountain?

What natural division of land is Africa?

What is a peninsula?

What waters nearly surround Africa?

Which is the northern cape of Africa?

From which division of Africa does it project?

What mountains are in South Africa? S.

What countries in Africa do not border on the coast? Which one lies farther north?

What countries border on the Mediterranean Sea?

Which border on the Red Sea?

Which on the Indian Ocean?

What one is the most southerly?

What countries border on the Atlantic?

What one borders both on the Atlantic and Indian Oceans? C. C.

What country has a sea-coast both on the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

What country borders on the Mediterranean and Red Seas?

In what direction is Africa from Europe?

What sea is between those two countries?

Is Africa in the Eastern or Western Hemisphere?

What does Africa form a part of? E. C.

MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF

AFRICA.

LESSON LXIII.

The Countries of Africa are:—

Morocco,
Algeria,
Tunis,
Tripoli,
Fezzan,
Barca,
Egypt,
Nubia,
Abyssinia,
Somauli Territory,
Zanguebar,
Mozambique,
Natal,
Caffraria,
Cape Colony,
Lower Guinea,
Upper Guinea,
Liberia,
Senegambia,
Sahara, and
Soudan.

The Capital Cities and Towns of the Countries in Africa are:—	Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Mourzouk, Cairo, Dongola, Gondar, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Maritzberg, Cape Town, Benguela, Loando, Coomassie, Monrovia, Timbo, Sego, and Kouka.
The Islands off the coast of Africa are :—	Madagascar, St. Helena, Cape Verde Isles, Canary Isles, and Madeira Isles.
The Peninsula is : —	Africa.
The Isthmus is :—	Suez.
The Capes are :—	Bon, Guardafui, Good Hope, and Verde.
The Mountain Ranges are :—	Atlas, Kong, and Snow.

LESSON LXIV.

The Oceans that wash the coasts of Africa are :—	Indian, and Atlantic.
The Seas are :—	Mediterranean, and Red.
The Gulfs are :—	Sidra, and Guinea.
The Straits are :—	Gibraltar, and Bab-el-Mandeb.
The Channel is :—	Mozambique.
The Lakes are :—	Dembea, and Tchad.
The Rivers are :—	Nile, Zambesi, Orange, Congo, Niger, and Senegal.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON LXV.

AFRICA.

Area in square miles, 12,000,000. Population, 60,000,000.

Animals of Africa.

Boundary.—Africa is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and on the south and west by the Atlantic.

What other Grand Division forms the rest of the continent?

South America.

In what part of North America is Russian America?

What country lies east of Russian America?

What country occupies the central portion of North America?

What country is south of the United States?

What countries lie south-east of Mexico?

What city is the capital of British America? Q.

What is the capital of a country?

It is the seat of Government; or, in other words, the city where the Legislature, or officers, meet to make laws for the country.

On what river is the capital city of British America situated?

St. Lawrence.

In what part of British America is it situated?

What city is the capital of the United States?

In what part of the United States is that city situated?

What city is the capital of Mexico?

Is the city of Mexico in the northern or southern part of Mexico?

What city is the capital of Yucatan?

In what part of Yucatan is it situated?

What city is the capital of Central America?

Is St. Salvador near the west, or east coast?

What group of islands lies north of North America?

Parry Islands.

In what ocean does that group lie?

LESSON LXVII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What large island lies on the east side of Baffin's Bay?

What land is to the northward of Baffin's Bay? N. G. L.

What island is east of Greenland?

Where is the island of Newfoundland?

What ocean washes its eastern coast?

What gulf lies between it and the coast of British America?

What group of islands lies south-east of the United States?

What ocean is on the north of those islands?

What gulf on the west?

What sea on the south?

Which is farther east, Cuba or Hayti?

Which is farther south, Cuba or Jamaica?

In what direction is Jamaica from Hayti?

What two islands are west of British America?

Which is farther north, Vancouver or Queen Charlotte Island?

What peninsula is in the northern part of British America?

Melville.

What peninsula in the eastern part of British America? N. S.

What peninsula in the southern part of the United States?

Where is the peninsula of Yucatan?

What peninsula in the western part of Mexico?

What peninsula is in the south-western part of Russian America?

What isthmus connects North and South America?

What water is on the east side of that isthmus?

What water on the west side?

LESSON LXVIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What cape projects from the northern coast of Russian America?

What one from the northern coast of British America?

What cape projects from the eastern coast of British America?

What two capes project from the eastern coast of the United States?

Which of these capes is farther north?

What cape is at the southern extremity of Florida?

What cape is in the southern part of the Peninsula of California?

What cape projects from the western coast of the United States?

Into what body of water does Cape Mendocino project?

What cape is south of Greenland?

What range of mountains is in the eastern part of the United States?

What range of mountains in Mexico?

Mexican Cordilleras. This range is also called the Sierra Madre.

What range in the western part of the United States and British America?

In what direction is British America from the United States?

In what direction is Mexico from Central America?

Yucatan from Central America?

Russian America from British America?

Greenland from British America?

Which country in North America lies farthest northwest?

Which one farthest south?

Which one extends farthest east?

Which is bounded on the north by the United States?

What two countries extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean?

What gulf bounds Mexico on the east?

What sea bounds Central America on the east?

LESSON LXIX.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What ocean is on the north of North America?

What one on the east?

What one on the west?

What sea is north of British America?

What channel or sound connects Baffin's Bay with the Arctic Ocean? M.

What sea is east of Central America?

Where is Hudson Bay?

What gulf is east of British America?

What body of water is east of that gulf?

What bay is west of the Peninsula of Nova Scotia?

What bay indents the eastern coast of the United States?

What large gulf is south of the United States?

In what direction is it from Mexico?

From Yucatan?

What bay is east of Yucatan?

To what water is that bay tributary?

In what direction is the Bay of Honduras from Central America?

What gulf lies between the Peninsula of California and Mexico?

Where is Baffin's Bay?

What strait connects Hudson Bay with the Atlantic Ocean?

What strait separates Russian America from Asia?

Where is Davis Strait?

What is a strait?

What waters does Davis Strait connect?

What oceans does Behring Strait connect?

LESSON LXX.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What two lakes are in the northern part of British America?

Where is Lake Winnipeg?

In what direction from Lake Winnipeg is Lake Superior?

What lake is south of Lake Superior?

In what direction from Lake Michigan is Lake Huron?

What lake is south-east from Lake Huron?

In what direction from Lake Erie is Lake Ontario?

What river empties into the Polar Sea?

What course does the Mackenzie River flow?

In what lake does it rise?

Great Slave Lake.

What two rivers enter Hudson Bay?

In what lake does the Nelson rise?

What course does the Churchill flow?

What river empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

What lakes is the St. Lawrence the outlet of?

Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

In what part of the United States does the Mississippi River rise?

Into what body of water does it empty?

What river flows a south-westerly course and unites with the Mississippi?

What is the Ohio River?

A tributary of the Mississippi.

What three rivers empty into the Mississippi on the west side?

Which one is farthest south?

Which one is the longest?

Among what mountains do those rivers rise?

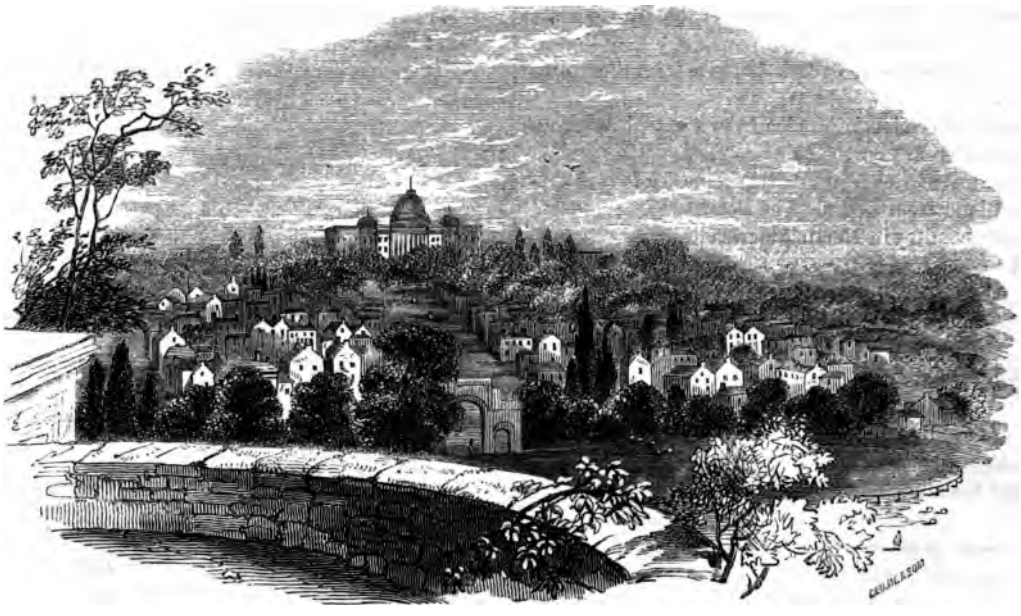
Mention the tributaries of the Mississippi? O., M., A., and R.

What river is between the United States and Mexico?

Tell where that river rises, what course it flows, and where it empties.

What river empties into the Gulf of California?

Describe this river as you did the last.



WASHINGTON.

Where is the Columbia River?

Does it rise in the United States, or in British America?

LESSON LXXI.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What ocean is west of North America?

Where is the Isthmus of Panama?

Where is Russian America?

What cape in the southern part of Florida?

What is Florida?

Where is Melville Peninsula?

What ocean is north of British America?

What strait connects the Arctic with the Pacific Ocean?

What Grand Divisions does that strait separate?

What gulf is west of Newfoundland?

In what direction is Newfoundland from Greenland?

What cape south of Greenland?

In what direction from Greenland is Iceland?

Where is the peninsula of Nova Scotia?

Is a strait a natural division of land, or of water?

Where is Hudson Strait?

In what part of North America is Mexico?

What gulf indents the western shore?

What peninsula is west of that gulf?

Where is the Caribbean Sea?

What city is the capital of Central America?

What ocean is north of North America?

What strait is at the entrance of Baffin's Bay?

Which is farther north, Davis or Hudson Strait?

What rivers empty into Hudson Bay?

Into which side of the bay do they empty?

Which of those rivers is the outlet of Lake Winnipeg?

What channel unites the waters of the Arctic Ocean and Baffin's Bay?

LESSON LXXII.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

Where are the Rocky Mountains?

What cape projects from the northern coast of Russian America?

What city is the capital of the United States?

What other important cities are there in the United States?

Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans.

BOSTON.

What lakes are in British America?

Great Bear, Great Slave, and Winnipeg.

What lakes are between British America and the United States?

Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

Where is the Columbia River?

Into what ocean does it empty?

In what direction from North America is the Atlantic Ocean?

In what direction is the Arctic?

In what direction is the Pacific?

What is the name of the most southerly country in North America?

What country is north-west of Central America?

What city is the capital of Mexico?

In what part of Mexico is the capital situated?

What gulf washes the eastern coast of Mexico?

Where is the Bay of Honduras?

What peninsula lies between the Bay of Honduras and the Gulf of Mexico?

What river flows into the Mississippi on its eastern bank?

What large lakes are in the northern part of the United States?

Which one of those lakes is the largest?

Which lies farthest east?

Which one is wholly enclosed within the United States?

Lake Michigan.

Where are the West India Islands?

Which is the largest of those islands?

Cuba.

Where is the Colorado River?

What course does it flow?

Into what gulf does it empty?

What peninsula is west of that gulf?

What cape is at the extremity of that peninsula?

What range of mountains in the western part of British America?

What city is the capital of British America?

How is Quebec situated?

On which side of the St. Lawrence?

What country occupies the central portion of North America?

What ocean bounds it on the west?

What one on the east?

MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON LXXIII.

The Countries of North America are :—	Russian America, British America, United States, Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America.
The Capital Cities of the Countries of North America are :—	Quebec, Washington, Mexico, Merida, and St. Salvador.
The Islands near the Coast are :—	Parry, Banks, Victoria Land, North Grinnell, Greenland, Iceland, Newfoundland, West Indies, Vancouver, and Queen Charlotte.
The Peninsulas are :—	Melville, Nova Scotia, Florida, Yucatan, California, and Alaska.
The Capes are :—	Barrow, Cod, Hatteras, Sable, St. Lucas, Mendocino, Farewell.
The Mountain Ranges are :—	Rocky, Alleghany, and Mexican Cordilleras.

LESSON LXXIV.

The Oceans that wash the Coasts of North America are :—	Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific.
The Sea is :—	Caribbean.
The Gulfs and Bays are :—	Hudson, St. Lawrence, Fundy, Mexico, Honduras, California, and Baffin.
The Straits are :—	Hudson, Davis, Behring, and Melville Sound.
The Lakes are :—	Great Bear, Great Slave, Winnipeg, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.
The Rivers are :—	Mackenzie, Churchill, Nelson, St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, Red, Rio Grande, Colorado, and Columbia.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON LXXV.

NORTH AMERICA.

Area in square miles, 8,000,000. Population, 40,000,000.

Boundary.—North America is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, and on the south and west by the Pacific.

Divisions.—North America is divided into Russian America, British America, the United States, Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America.

Russian America.—This division is situated in the north-west part of North America.

An American Indian.

It is a very cold country, inhabited by Indians and Esquimaux, who subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing.

British America.—This is a very large country, situated in the northern part of North America. The climate is very cold, especially in the northern part.

The native inhabitants are Indians and Esquimaux; but the greater number of the present population are whites, of British descent, and live in the south-eastern portion of the territory, along the banks of the river St. Lawrence. This part of British America is called Canada.

QUEBEC, on the St. Lawrence, is the capital city of British America.

The United States.—These States occupy the middle portion of North America, extending from British America on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico and the State of Mexico on the south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

WASHINGTON, the capital city, is pleasantly situated on the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia.

Mexico.—This is a large country, situated south of the United States, from which it is partly separated by the Rio Grande del Norte.

The climate of Mexico is very warm, and the soil produces a great variety of fruits, such as oranges, figs, lemons, etc. It also possesses many rich mines of gold and silver.

MEXICO, the capital city, is situated in a delightful valley about half-way between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

Yucatan.—This country occupies a peninsula situated south-east of Mexico. The climate, like that of Mexico, is very warm. Merida is the capital city.

Central America.—This division of North America lies between Mexico and Yucatan on the north, and the Isthmus of Darien on the south.

This country is noted for its warm climate, its numerous volcanoes, and its rich silver mines.

ST. SALVADOR is the capital city.

Introductory Remarks on the Map of South America.

We take great pleasure in offering you another map for study, and hope that you will find it as interesting as the one you have just learned.

South America, you will remember, is a very large peninsula, joined to North America by the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama.

These two countries, or Grand Divisions, form the Western, or, as it is often called, the American Continent.

LESSON LXXVI.

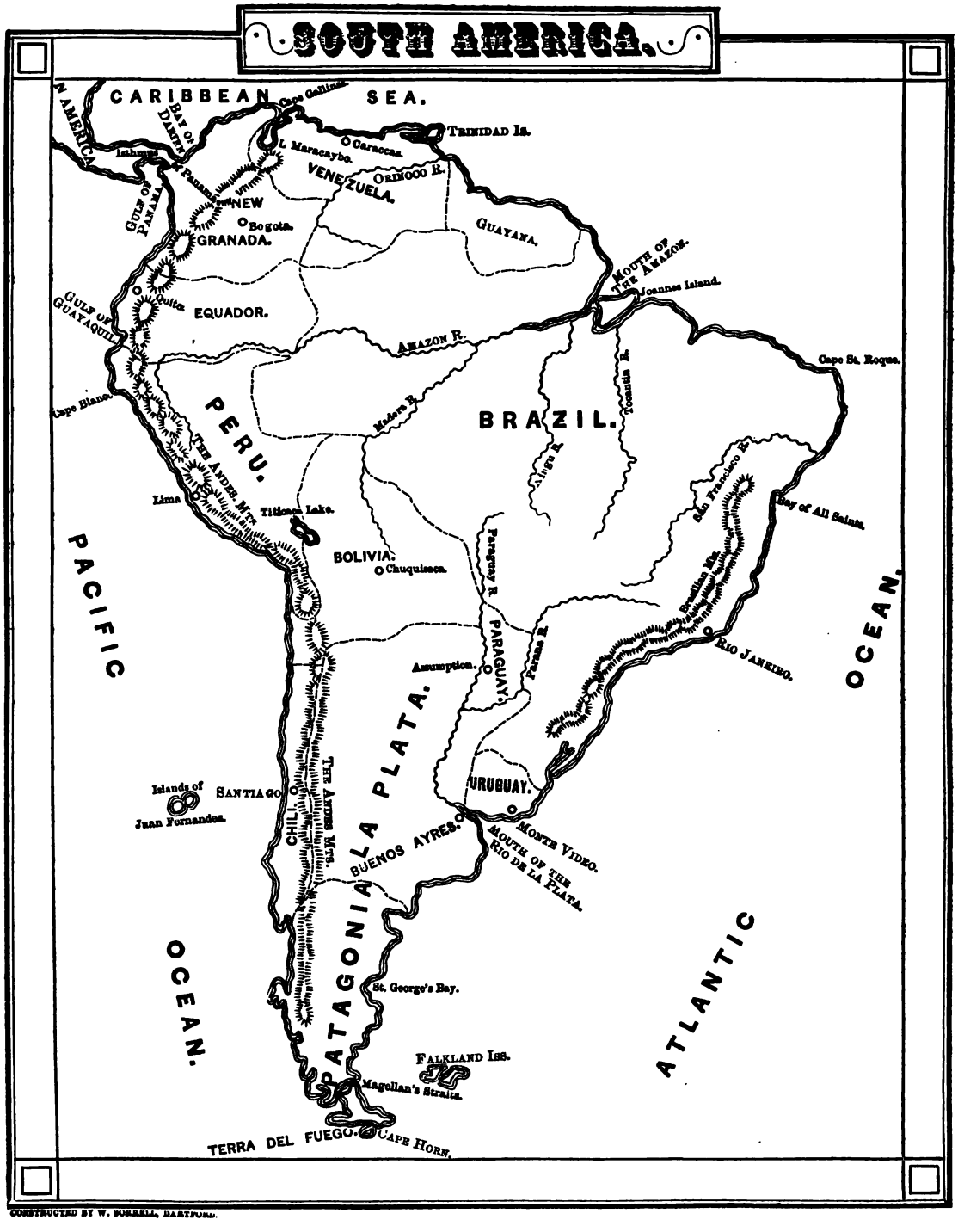
QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF

SOUTH AMERICA,

Systematically arranged.

What countries are in the northern part of South America?

What country is in the eastern part?



CONSTRUCTED BY W. SORRELL, DARTFORD.

What countries are in the south-eastern part?
What country forms the southern part of South America?
What countries are in the western part?
What country is north of Ecuador?
What city is the capital of New Granada?
In what part of New Granada is Bogota?
What country lies east of New Granada?
What city is the capital of that country?
Is Caraccas in the northern or southern part?
Is it in the interior of Venezuela or very near the coast?
What country bounds Venezuela on the east?
Which is the largest country in South America?
What city is the capital?
In what part of Brazil is it situated?
Is Rio Janeiro an inland city or is it situated on the coast?
In what direction from Brazil is Uruguay?
What city is the capital of Uruguay?
How is Monte Video situated?
What country bounds Uruguay on the west?
What other name is sometimes given to La Plata?

The Argentine Republic.

What ocean bounds La Plata on the south-east?
What city is the capital of La Plata?
On the bank of what river is Buenos Ayres situated?
What country bounds La Plata on the south?
Has Patagonia any capital city?
What country bounds La Plata on the west?
What city is the capital of that country?
Is Santiago on the coast?

No.

Near what range of mountains is it situated?
What ocean bounds Chili on the west?
How is Ecuador bounded on the east?
What country is on the north of Ecuador?
In what part of South America is Paraguay?
What countries lie west of Paraguay?
In what direction from Paraguay is Brazil?
What city is the capital of Paraguay?
On what river is the capital city situated?
On which side of that river?
Does Paraguay border on the coast?
Do all the other countries of South America have a sea-coast?
In what direction is Peru from Brazil?
What countries are north of Brazil?
Which city is farther north, Bogota or Caraccas?
What two countries are south of Bolivia?
Is La Plata, or Chili, farther west?
Which country in South America is situated farthest south?
What one lies farthest north-west?
What one lies farthest east?
Which are the capital cities of South America?
B., C., Rio J., M., B., S., C., L., Q., and A.
How is each situated?

Bogota is situated in the central part of New Granada.

Caraccas near the Caribbean Sea.

Rio Janeiro on Rio Janeiro Bay.

Monte Video on the north bank of the Rio de la Plata.

Buenos Ayres on the Rio de la Plata.

Santiago in the eastern part of Chili.

Chuquisaca in the middle part of Bolivia.

Lima near the Pacific coast.

Quito inland.

Assumption on the Paraguay.

LESSON LXXVII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What country lies north of Chili and La Plata?
What city is the capital of Bolivia?
In what part of Bolivia is Chuquisaca?
What ocean and country bound Bolivia on the west?
What city is the capital of Peru?
How is Lima situated?
What country lies north of Peru?
What city is the capital?
What ocean bounds Ecuador on the west?

LESSON LXXVIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What island is north of Venezuela?
What island is near the mouth of the Amazon?
What group of islands is east of Patagonia?
In what ocean are those islands?
What islands lie south of Patagonia?
What islands lie west of Chili?
Between what two oceans do the Islands of Terra del Fuego lie?

What strait separates these islands from Patagonia?

Magellan.

In what ocean are the islands of Juan Fernandez?

What natural division of land is South America?

What is a peninsula?

What waters nearly surround South America?

What natural division of land is Patagonia?

What waters nearly surround it?

What isthmus is in the north-western part of New Granada?

What cape projects from the northern coast of South America?

Which is the most easterly cape in South America?

Which is the most southerly?

If you will look upon the map you will observe a very small island south of Terra del Fuego. It is called Hermit Island. Cape Horn projects from its southern coast.

On what island is Cape Horn?

Where is Hermit Island?

What cape is the most westerly in South America?

Name the northern, eastern, southern, and western capes of South America.

What range of mountains is in Brazil?

In what part of Brazil?

What range of mountains extends along the entire western coast of South America?

LESSON LXXIX.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What ocean is east of South America?

What ocean west?

What sea is north of New Granada?

What bay indents the northern shore of the Isthmus of Panama?

To what sea is that bay tributary?

What bay is east of Brazil?

What bay is east of Patagonia?

What gulf is west of Ecuador?

Where is the Strait of Magellan?

What lake is in Venezuela?

In what part of Venezuela is Lake Maracaybo?

What lake lies partly in Peru and partly in Bolivia?

What river is in Venezuela?

In what part of Brazil is the Amazon?

Describe that river?

Into what river do the Madera and Xingu Rivers empty?

What course does the Madera flow?

Which of those rivers empty into the Amazon nearest its mouth?

What river is east of the Xingu?

Into what river does the Tocantins empty?

It empties into a river that runs from the mouth of the Amazon round the south side of Joannes Island. It is called Para River.

In what country of South America does the Madera river rise?

Do the Xingu and Tocantins rivers rise in Bolivia?

Describe the San Francisco river.

Into what river does the Parana flow?

Into what ocean does the Rio de la Plata empty?

Of what river is the Paraguay a branch? P.

What course does the Paraguay flow?

In what division of South America do these rivers rise?

LESSON LXXX.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What city is the capital of Brazil?

Mention the rivers of South America.

Which one is the longest?

What countries lie north of Brazil?

Which is farther east, Venezuela or Guiana?

What ocean is east of Brazil?

Where is St. George's Bay?

To what ocean is it tributary?

What sea is north of South America?

Where is Lake Maracaybo?

What is a lake?

In what direction is Peru from Bolivia?

Which is farther north, Peru or Ecuador?

Ecuador or New Granada?

New Granada or Venezuela? N. G.

What city is the capital of Bolivia?

What city is farther east, Chuquisaca or Buenos Ayres?

On what river is Buenos Ayres situated?

What river empties into the Rio de la Plata?

Into what body of water does the Rio de la Plata empty?

What is that part of a river called where it empties into, or unites with another body of water?

What cape projects from the eastern coast of Brazil?

What bay is east of Brazil?

What large river crosses the northern part of Brazil?

What course does it flow?
In what range of mountains does it rise?
In what country?
In what direction from South America is the Atlantic Ocean?
What three countries are in the northern part of South America?
What cape projects from the western part of Peru?
Into what body of water does it project?
What group of islands lies east of Patagonia?
Where is Brazil?
In what direction from Brazil is Uruguay?
Which is an inland country, Uruguay or Paraguay?

LESSON LXXXI.

Map Questions—Promiscuously arranged.

What city is the capital of New Granada?
Which is the largest country of South America?
Which is the smallest? U.....y.
In what part of Uruguay is the capital situated?
On what river is the city of Assumption?
Of what country is it the capital?
What group of islands lies west of Chili?
Of what country is Santiago the capital?
How are South and North America connected?
In what part of South America is that isthmus?
What country bounds Ecuador on the north?
What country is east of New Granada?
Where is the city of Bogota?
Is Bogota, or Quito, the more northerly?
Where are the Islands of Terra del Fuego?
What island is south of Terra del Fuego?
What cape projects from that island?
What cape is the most northerly one in South America?
Is Cape St. Roque an easterly, or a westerly cape of South America?
What country bounds Venezuela on the east?
How is Guiana bounded on the north?
Where is the city of Rio Janeiro?
What two rivers, in Brazil, empty into the Amazon?
Are they northern branches of the Amazon?
Is the Amazon a branch of any river?
What river empties into the Para River? T.
What country bounds Peru on the north?
Is Quito or Lima the capital of Ecuador?
Where is Lake Titicaca?
What ocean bounds South America on the west?
In what part of South America is New Granada?
Where is the Island of Trinidad?
Where are the Andes Mountains?
What body of water is south of Patagonia?
Where are the Brazilian Mountains?
Which is the largest river of South America?
What is a river?
What countries bound La Plata on the east?
Where is the Orinoco river?
What course does it flow?
Where is the San Francisco River?
Describe it.

MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF

SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON LXXXII.

The Countries of South America are:—
NEW GRANADA,
VENEZUELA,
ECUADOR,
GUIANA,
BRAZIL,
PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY,
LA PLATA,
CHILI,
BOLIVIA,
PERU, and
PATAGONIA.

The Capital Cities of the Countries of South America are:—
BOGOTA,
CARACCAS,
QUITO,
RIO JANEIRO,
ASSUMPTION,
MONTE VIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES,
SANTIAGO,
CHUQUISACA, and
LIMA.

The Islands near the Coast are :—	TRINIDAD, JOANNES, FALKLAND ISLES, TERRA DEL FUEGO, and JUAN FERNANDEZ.
The Peninsulas are :—	SOUTH AMERICA and PATAGONIA.
The Isthmus is :—	PANAMA, or DARIEN.
The Capes are :—	GALLINAS, ST. ROQUE, HORN, and BLANCO.
The Mountain Ranges are :—	BRAZILIAN and ANDES.

LESSON LXXXIII.

The Oceans that wash the Coasts of South America are :—	ATLANTIC and PACIFIC.
The Sea is :—	CARIBBEAN.
The Gulfs and Bays of South America are :—	DARIEN, ALL SAINTS, ST. GEORGE, GUAYAQUIL, and PANAMA.
The Strait is :—	MAGELLAN.
The Lakes are :—	MARACAYBO and TITICACA.
The Rivers are :—	ORINOCO, AMAZON, MADERA, XINGU, TOCANTINS, ST. FRANCISCO, RIO DE LA PLATA, PARANA, and PARAGUAY.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON LXXXIV.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Area in square miles, 6,500,000. Population, 17,000,000.

Animals of America.

Boundary.—South America is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by the Strait of Magellan, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

Political Divisions.—The chief political divisions of South America are New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, La Plata, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, and Patagonia.

New Granada comprises the north-west part of South America, including the Isthmus of Panama, or Darien. The climate is hot, except on the elevated table-lands. Gold and precious stones are found in this country in large quantities.

The capital city is Bogota.

Venezuela is situated in the northern part of South America, east of New Granada.

A great part of this country consists of a vast plain, covered with tall herbage, which affords sustenance for immense herds of horses, oxen, and mules.

The capital city of Venezuela is Caraccas.

BRAZILIAN HUNTER

TAHEITAN

PERUVIAN

CANADIAN

ESQUIMAUX

AMERICAN INDIAN CHIEF

AMERICAN.

Ecuador, a western division of South America, lies between New Granada on the north, and Peru on the south. The climate is hot and unhealthy, except among the mountains, where it is more mild and salubrious. It is noted for its high mountains, some of which are volcanoes.

The capital city is Quito.

Guiana is situated in the northern part of South America; east of Venezuela, and north of Brazil.

The climate is hot, and the soil produces a great variety of excellent fruits; also sugar, coffee, cotton, and spices.

Brazil, the largest division of South America, is situated in the eastern part.

This country possesses a warm, but delightful climate, and is noted for its many valuable hard wood trees—such as mahogany, rose-woods, dye-woods, etc.; also for its mines of gold and silver. Diamonds and other precious stones are found in considerable quantities.

The forests of Brazil abound with alligators, lizards, tigers, monkeys, and parrots.

Rio Janeiro is the capital of Brazil. It is a large city, and is beautifully situated on the west side of the harbour, or bay of Rio Janeiro.

Paraguay, a small inland country of South America, is situated west of Brazil, and east of Bolivia and La Plata. A noted production of Paraguay is the *yerba maté,* the leaf of which is prepared similarly to the tea we use. It is called *Paraguay tea,* and is a common drink in many of the countries of South America.

LESSON LXXXV.

SOUTH AMERICA—continued.

Uruguay is a very small division of South America, situated south of Brazil.

The climate is healthy and delightful. A large part of this country consists of grassy plains, called *pampas.*

Montevideo, the capital city, is situated on the north bank of the Rio de la Plata.

La Plata, a large division of South America, is situated south of Bolivia and east of Chili.

This country is noted for its immense herds of wild cattle, and for its vast plains, called *pampas.*

Buenos Ayres is the capital city.

Chili, a long narrow tract of country, is situated in the western part of South America. The climate is pleasant and healthy. This country possesses coal and copper mines, and is noted for its numerous volcanoes and frequent earthquakes.

The capital city is Santiago.

Bolivia lies in the western part of South America, to the north of La Plata. It possesses a very warm climate, and is noted for its rich silver mines.

Chuquisaca is the capital city.

Peru is situated in the western part of South America. The climate is hot, and the country is frequently visited by violent earthquakes. Peru is distinguished for the abundance of the precious metals.

Lima, the capital of Peru, is the most beautiful city of South America.

Patagonia is the most southerly division of South America.

It is a cold, uncultivated, and but little known region, inhabited only by Indians.

CONSTRUCTED BY W. SORRELL, PARTRIDGE.

Introductory Remarks on the Map of Australia.

Australia is the smallest of the Continents. It lies to the south-eastward of Asia, and within the Eastern Hemisphere.

Australia is surrounded by the waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and it is hence sometimes considered as an Island, as well as a Continent. Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, is an island lying to the south of Australia. New Zealand, a group of islands, lies at a greater distance to the eastward, and comes within the limits of the Western Hemisphere.

LESSON LXXXVI.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AUSTRALIA.

Systematically arranged.

What natural division of land is Australia?

What ocean bounds Australia to the eastward?

What on its western side?

What large gulf is on the northern side of Australia?

Into what countries is Australia divided?

New South Wales, Moreton Bay, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia.

Do these divisions include the whole extent of Australia?

No: a large portion of the interior is unknown.

On which side of Australia is New South Wales?

What city is the capital of New South Wales?

On what arm of the sea is Sydney situated?

Port Jackson.

What mountains are situated in the south-eastern part of Australia?

In what part of Australia is Victoria situated?

What other name did the province of Victoria formerly have?

Port Phillip.

In what direction is Victoria from New South Wales?

What is the chief city of Victoria?

Near what arm of the sea is Melbourne situated?

What strait or channel lies to the southward of Victoria?

In what part of Australia is the Province of Moreton Bay situated?

What is the chief town of the Moreton Bay province? B.

What province lies south of Moreton Bay? N. S. W.

What river forms part of the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales?

In what mountains does the river Murray rise?

What country of Australia is situated to the westward of Victoria and New South Wales?

Is South Australia upon the northern, or the southern side of the Australian Continent?

What two gulfs are found on the coast of South Australia?

The Gulf of St. Vincent, and Spencer's Gulf.

Which of these gulfs is situated most to the eastward?

What city is the capital of South Australia?

Near what gulf is the city of Adelaide situated?

In what direction is Adelaide from Sydney?

In what direction is it from Melbourne?

What river runs at some distance to the eastward of Adelaide?

LESSON LXXXVII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What other country is situated in Australia?

In what direction is Western Australia from South Australia?

In what direction is it from New South Wales?

Is Western Australia on the right hand, or the left hand, side of the Australian Continent?

What is the name of the ocean that washes the shores of Western Australia?

What ocean washes the shores of New South Wales?

What name is generally given to the ocean that lies to the south of Australia?

The Southern Ocean.

What town forms the capital of Western Australia?

Perth.

On what river is Perth situated?

Swan River.

What island lies to the southward of the Australian Continent?

By what arm of the sea is Tasmania divided from Australia?

By what other name was the Island of Tasmania formerly called?

Van Diemen's Land.

In what direction is the Island of Tasmania from the province of Victoria?

What is the chief town of Tasmania called?

On the banks of what river is Hobart Town situated?

The River Derwent.

Into what bay does the River Derwent discharge its waters?

Storm Bay.

On which side of Tasmania is Hobart Town situated, the east or the west?

In what direction is Hobart Town from Sydney?

In what direction from Melbourne?

In what from Adelaide?

In what direction is Sydney from Moreton Bay?

Moreton Bay from South Australia?

What is the largest river in Australia?

The River Murray.

Which are the highest mountains in Australia?

The Australian Alps.

What mountains extend to the northward of the Australian Alps?

The Blue Mountains.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What large islands are situated at some distance to the eastward of Australia?

New Zealand.

In which Hemisphere, the Eastern or the Western, does New Zealand fall?

By what ocean are the Islands of New Zealand surrounded?

In what direction is New Zealand from the coast of South America?

Westerly.

In what direction is it from New South Wales?

Is New Zealand in the northern or the southern half of the globe?

The southern.

Of how many islands does New Zealand consist?

Of two principal islands, with a third of smaller size.

What are the two larger islands called?

The North and the Middle Islands.

What is the third island called?

The South Island.

What arm of the sea separates the North and the Middle Islands of New Zealand?

What is the chief city of New Zealand?

Auckland.

On which of the islands of New Zealand is Auckland situated?

The North Island.

Does New Zealand form a part of Australia?

No.

To what division of the globe does New Zealand belong?

Polynesia.

What is the meaning of the word Polynesia?

It means "*many islands.*"

What other islands, besides New Zealand, are included within Polynesia?

The Sandwich Islands, the Society Islands, the Friendly Islands, and many other groups.

In what ocean are all these islands situated?

Are they within the Eastern or the Western Hemisphere?

Which are the largest among the islands of Polynesia?

New Zealand.

MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF

AUSTRALIA.

LESSON LXXXIX.

The Countries of Australia are:—	New South Wales, Moreton Bay, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania.
The Capital Cities of the Countries of Australia are:—	Sydney, Brisbane. Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart Town.
The Islands near the coast of Australia are:—	Tasmania, New Guinea, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island.

ıe Capes are :—	CAPE YORK, CAPE HOWE, CAPE WILSON, CAPE LEEUWIN.
ıe Mountain Ranges are :—	THE AUSTRALIAN ALPS, THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.
ıe Seas that wash the shores of Australia are :—	THE PACIFIC OCEAN, THE SOUTHERN OCEAN, THE INDIAN OCEAN.
ıe Gulfs and Bay are :—	CARPENTARIA, SPENCER, ST. VINCENT.
ıe Straits are :—	BASS STRAIT, TORRES STRAIT.
ıe chief River is :—	MURRAY.
ıe Countries of Polynesia are :—	NEW ZEALAND, SANDWICH ISLANDS. SOCIETY ISLANDS. FRIENDLY ISLANDS. FEEJEE ISLANDS. MARQUESAS ISLANDS.
ıe Ocean that washes the shores of Polynesia is :—	THE PACIFIC.
ıe chief city of New Zealand is :—	AUCKLAND.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON XC.

AUSTRALIA.

ea in square miles, 3,000,000. Population, 1,000,000.

Boundary.—Australia is bounded on the north by ; Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on ; south by the Southern Ocean, and on the west by ; Indian Ocean.

Political Divisions.—The political divisions of Aus-ılia is into the Provinces of New South Wales, Moreton Bay, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, all of which, together with the neighbouring Island of Tasmania, are Colonies of Great Britain.

Animals of Australia.

New South Wales is a large province in the eastern part of Australia. It is fertile in many parts; but is better suited for rearing sheep and cattle than for the growth of corn. A vast number of sheep are reared, and a great deal of wool is produced; this wool is chiefly sent to England. Some gold is also found.

The chief city of New South Wales is SYDNEY, which is situated on an arm of the sea called Port Jackson.

Moreton Bay lies to the northward of New South Wales, and was formerly a district of that Colony; but it has recently been formed into a separate province. The chief town is BRISBANE.

Victoria is the most southerly province of Australia. It lies to the southward of New South Wales. A great number of sheep are reared in Victoria; but the chief source of wealth in this province consists in its rich gold fields, which furnish every year an immense amount of gold.

MELBOURNE, the capital city of Victoria, is situated on a river called the Yarra, which flows into an extensive bay called Port Phillip.

South Australia is situated upon the southern side of the Australian Continent, to the westward of Victoria and New South Wales. It produces excellent wheat, besides containing the richest copper mines in the world.

ADELAIDE, the chief city of South Australia, stands near the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf, on the banks of a little river called the Torrens.

Western Australia is situated on the western side of the Australian Continent. A great portion of it is barren, but some sheep are reared, and a little corn is grown.

PERTH, the chief town of Western Australia, stands on the bank of Swan River, a small stream which flows into the Indian Ocean. King George's Sound, farther to the south, is within the limits of this province.

Native Australian.

The larger part of Australia is unexplored, and is only inhabited by tribes of native savages, who go naked, and wander from place to place in search of food. They appear, however, to be few in number.

Tasmania is an island situated to the southward of Australia, from which it is divided by Bass Strait. It is very fertile, and produces corn and fruits, besides wool.

HOBART TOWN, the capital of Tasmania, is situated on the River Derwent, upon the eastern side of the island.

New Zealand is a group of islands situated in the Pacific Ocean, a long way to the eastward of Australia. It is fertile, and well suited for the growth of corn, as well as, in some parts, for rearing sheep.

AUCKLAND, the chief town of New Zealand, is situated on the North Island, upon the eastern side of a narrow neck of land, or isthmus. WELLINGTON, upon the northern shore of Cook's Strait, is another principal town.

THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

LESSON XCI.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Systematically arranged.

How is England divided?

Into counties.

How is Wales divided?

How many counties are there in England?

How many in Wales?

Into what sections are the counties of England divided?

Into the Northern, Eastern, Midland, Western, and Southern counties.

Into what sections are the counties of Wales divided?

Into two, North and South Wales.

How many of the counties of England are called northern counties?

What are their names?

Northumberland, Durham, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

In which part of the map are these six counties situated?

How many of the counties of England are called the Eastern counties?

What are the names of the five Eastern counties?

Lincoln, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex.

In which part of the map are these counties situated?

How many of the counties of England are called Midland counties?

Fourteen.

What are their names?

Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Warwick, Worcester, Oxford, Buckingham, Middlesex, Hertford, Bedford, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Rutland.

CONSTRUCTED BY W. SORRELL, BARTPORD

LONDON.

In what part of the map are these counties situated?

In the central part, or towards the interior.

How many of the counties are called Western Counties?

Six.

What are the names of the Western Counties?

Cheshire, Shropshire, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, and Somerset.

In what part of the map are these counties situated?

Towards the western side.

How many southern counties of England are there?

Nine.

What are the names of the southern counties?

Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Berks, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall.

In what part of the map are these counties situated?

How many of the counties of Wales are included in North Wales?

What are their names?

Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery.

How many are included in South Wales?

What are the names of the counties of South Wales?

Cardigan, Radnor, Brecknock, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke.

On which side of the map is Wales situated?

LESSON XCII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What sea lies on the eastern side of England?

What sea lies to the south of England?

What on the western side?

What strait connects the English Channel with the German Ocean?

What large gulf is found on the eastern side of the English coasts?

The Wash.

How many rivers flow into the Wash?

What are their names?

The Witham, Welland, Nen, and the Great Ouse.

What great arm of the sea is found on the western side of England? B. C.

What country is situated to the northward of England?

What arm of the sea forms part of the division between England and Scotland?

The Solway Firth.

What river forms part of the division between the same countries?

What town is situated at the mouth of the Tweed?

In what part of the map is the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed situated?

What is the most southern point of England named?

What the most western point?

What the most easterly?

Lowestoft Ness.

What other prominent points, besides Lowestoft Ness, are found on the eastern coast of England?

Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, the Naze, and the North Foreland.

On which side of the English coast is the point called the Lizard situated?

What other prominent points occur on the southern coast of England?

Selsey Bill, Beachy Head, Dunge Ness, and the South Foreland.

On which side of the English coast is the point called the Land's End situated?

What other prominent points occur on the western coast?

Hartland Point, St. David's Head, Great Orme's Head, and St. Bees Head.

Which is the largest among the counties of England?

Which is smallest among the English counties?

Which of the counties of Wales consists of an island?

By what sea is the Island of Anglesey surrounded?

What strait lies between the Island of Anglesey and the mainland of Wales?

What other island is to the northward of Anglesey?

By what sea is the Isle of Man surrounded?

What is the longest river of England called?

The Thames.

What great city stands on the banks of the Thames?

Of what Empire is London the metropolis?

Which is longest among the Welsh rivers?

The Severn.

LESSON XCIII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

Into what ocean or sea does the River Thames flow?

What other river joins the Thames near its mouth?

The Medway.

What towns are situated on the Medway, towards its mouth?

Rochester and Chatham.

What town stands higher up its course?

Maidstone.

What other great river enters the German Ocean, on the eastern side of England?

The Humber.

What two rivers unite to form the Humber?

The Yorkshire Ouse and the Trent.

Why is the former of these rivers called the *Yorkshire* Ouse?

To distinguish it from other rivers of the name of Ouse.

What city stands on the banks of the Yorkshire Ouse?

What rivers enter the German Ocean to the northward of the Humber?

The Tees, the Wear, and the Tyne.

What city stands on the banks of the River Wear?

What town is situated at its mouth?

What town stands on the River Tyne, near its mouth?

For what is the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne celebrated?

For its great trade in coal.

What large river flows into the Bristol Channel, on the western side of England?

On what mountain does the Severn rise?

Plinlimmon, in Wales.

What other rivers, besides the Severn, flow into the Bristol Channel?

The Avon, the Wye, and the Usk.

What city stands on the banks of the Avon, above its mouth?

Bristol.

Are there any other English rivers of the name of Avon?

Yes.

Where are they situated?

One of them (called the Upper Avon) flows into the Severn, at the town of Tewkesbury.

What town stands on the banks of the Upper Avon?

Warwick.

How is the other River Avon known?

It is called the Salisbury Avon.

Why is it so called?

In what county is Salisbury situated?

GREY-STREET, NEWCASTLE.

Into what sea does the Salisbury Avon flow?

What rivers flow into the Irish Sea, from the side of England?

The Mersey and the Dee.

What seaport town stands at the mouth of the Mersey?

For what is Liverpool celebrated?

For its extensive trade, and vast amount of shipping.

What city stands on the River Dee?

In what county is Chester situated?

What river flows into the head of the Solway Firth?

What town stands on the banks of the River Eden?

In what county is Carlisle situated?

LESSON XCIV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

In what part of the map is the county of Northumberland situated?

What county lies to the south of Northumberland?

What county to the west?

What is the chief town of Northumberland called?

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

What other towns does Northumberland contain? M. and A.

What island lies off the east coast of Northumberland?

Holy Island, or Lindisfarn.

Between what rivers is the county of Durham situated?

The Tyne and the Wear.

What is the chief town of Durham?

What other towns does the county of Durham contain?

Sunderland and Stockton.

On what river does Stockton stand?

What is the chief town of Cumberland?

What county joins Cumberland to the eastward?

For what are the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland famed?

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

For their mountains, and also the many lakes which they contain.

What other towns, besides Carlisle, does Cumberland contain? W., C., and K.

Near what point of the coast is the town of Whitehaven situated?

On what river does Cockermouth stand?

On the Derwent, at the junction of the little River Cocker.

Near what lake is the town of Keswick situated?

Derwent Water.

What is the county town of Westmoreland? A.

What other town does Westmoreland contain? K.

On what river does the town of Kendal stand?

What large lake lies on the western side of Westmoreland?

Windermere.

What county is to the southward of Westmoreland?

What large arm of the sea is situated on the coast of Lancashire? M. B.

What are the chief towns in Lancashire?

Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, Lancaster, with many others.

On what river is Manchester situated?

The Irwell.

What other river does the Irwell join?

For what is Manchester famous?

It is the great centre of the cotton manufacture.

What town forms the port of Manchester?

On what river is Liverpool situated?

What two counties does the River Mersey divide?

On what river is Preston situated?

On what river does the town of Lancaster stand?

What county is to the east of Lancashire?

Into what divisions is Yorkshire separated?

Into three *Ridings*, called the North, West, and East Ridings.

What is the county town of Yorkshire?

On what river does York stand?

What other towns does Yorkshire contain?

Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Sheffield, Hull, and many of less note.

On what river does Leeds stand?

What other river does the Aire join?

For what is the town of Leeds celebrated?

It is a great seat of the woollen manufacture.

For what is the town of Sheffield celebrated?

Its manufacture of cutlery.

On what river does Sheffield stand?

On the River Don, at the junction of the little River Sheaf.

Into what other river does the Don carry its waters?

RUINS OF THE PRIORY OF LINDISFARN.

On what river does Hull stand?

In which of the divisions of Yorkshire is Hull situated?

The East Riding.

In which Leeds?

The West Riding.

What is the chief place in the North Riding?

Ripon.

On what river does Ripon stand?

The Yore, or Ure.

LESSON XCV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What county lies south of the River Humber, and along the shore of the German ocean?

What are the chief towns in the county of Lincoln? L. B. and S.

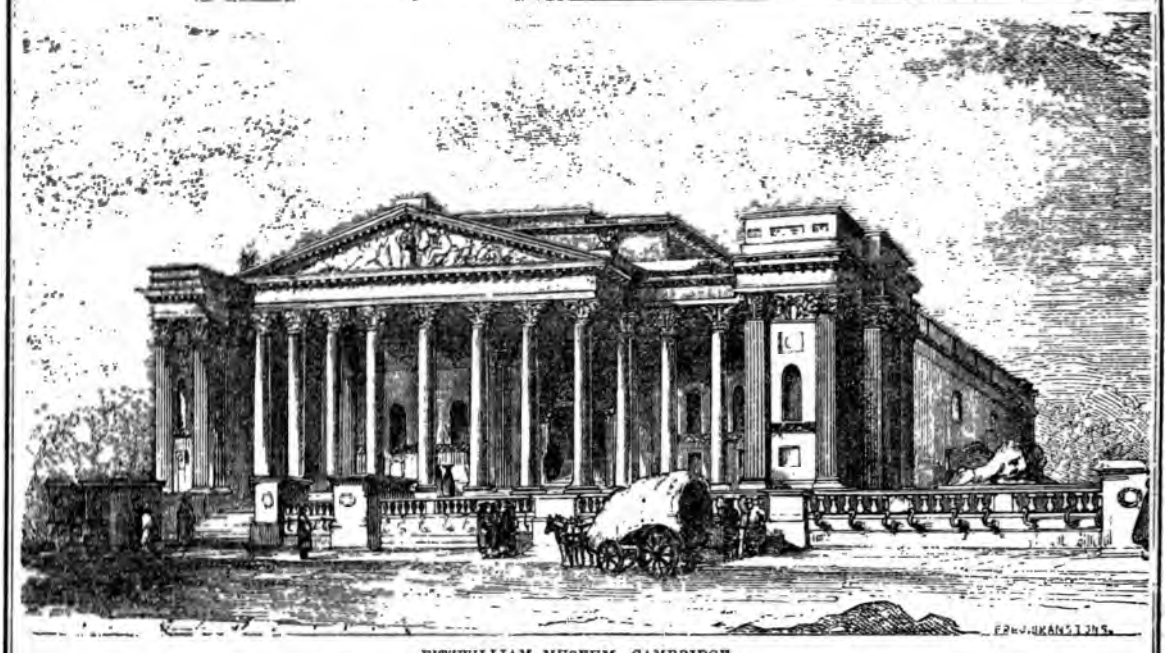
On what river is Stamford situated?

On what river is Boston situated?

Into what arm of the sea does the River Witham fall?

BLEA TARN.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY, RIPON, YORKSHIRE.



FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE.

What county lies to the eastward of the Wash?
What is the county town of Norfolk called?
What other towns are there in Norfolk? Y. & K.L.
On what river is King's Lynn situated?
At the mouth of what river does Yarmouth stand?
On what river is Norwich?
The Wensum, which joins the Yare.

What county lies south of Norfolk?
What are the chief towns in Suffolk? I. and B. St.E.
On what river does Ipswich stand?
The Orwell.
What county lies to the west of Norfolk and Suffolk?
On what river does the town of Cambridge stand?
The Cam, or Granta.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON.

Into what other river does the Cam flow?
What county lies south of Suffolk?
What towns are situated in Essex? C., C., and H.
Which of these is the county town? Chelmsford.*
On what river is Chelmsford situated? The Chelmer.
At the mouth of what river does Harwich stand?
What river forms the southern boundary of Essex?
What two counties lie on the western side of Essex?
For what is the county of Middlesex remarkable?
It contains London, the metropolis of Britain.
On what river does London stand?
In what county does the Thames rise?
In Gloucestershire.
What is the general direction of its course?
What other towns, besides London, does Middlesex contain? U. and B.
What is the chief town of Hertfordshire?
On what river does Hertford stand?
What county lies west of Hertfordshire?
What are the names of its two principal towns? B. and A.
On what river does the town of Buckingham stand?
On what river does Aylesbury stand?
What county lies west of Buckinghamshire?
What range of hills runs through the counties of Buckingham and Oxford?
The Chiltern Hills.
What is the county town and chief city of Oxfordshire?
At the junction of what rivers does Oxford stand?
The Thames (here called the Isis,) and the Cherwell.
What other towns are there in Oxfordshire? H., B., and W.
What county lies north of Oxfordshire?
What towns are situated in Warwickshire? B., C., and W.
Which of them is the county town?
On what river does the town of Warwick stand?
In what part of the county is the town of Birmingham situated?
What county is to the west of Warwickshire?
What river runs through the middle of Worcestershire, from north to south?
What towns are situated in Worcestershire? W. and K.

* The county town is that in which the assizes for each county are held. Though not always the largest town, it yet ranks as the capital of the county.

On what river does Worcester stand?
On what river does Kidderminster stand?
The Stour.
Into what river does the Stour flow?
What county is north of Worcestershire?
What river runs through the middle part of Staffordshire, from north to south?
What is the county town of Staffordshire?
What other towns does Staffordshire contain? W., W., and L.
What county is east of Staffordshire?
What river divides Staffordshire and Derbyshire?
Into what other river does the Dove flow?
What is the chief town of Derbyshire?
On what river does it stand?
What other town is in Derbyshire? C.
What large county lies to the north of Derbyshire?
What county lies east of Derbyshire?
What large river runs through the county of Nottingham?
What two towns in Nottinghamshire stand on the River Trent? N. and N.
What county lies south of Nottingham?
What are the two chief towns in the county of Leicester? L. and L.
On what river does the town of Leicester stand?
Into what other river does the Soar flow?
What is the smallest county in England?
On which side of Leicestershire is it situated?
What is the county town of Rutlandshire? Oakham.
What other town does Rutlandshire contain?
What county lies south-east of Leicestershire and Rutlandshire?
What towns does it contain? N. and P.
On what river is the town of Northampton situated?
On what river does Peterborough stand?
What county lies east of Northamptonshire?
What river passes through Huntingdonshire?
What county lies south of Huntingdon, and west of Cambridgeshire?
What is the name of its chief town?
On what river does the town of Bedford stand?
In what direction is Bedfordshire from Middlesex?

LESSON XCVI.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What six counties of England are called the western counties?

OXFORD CATHEDRAL.

Cheshire, Shropshire, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, and Somerset.

What county lies to the north of Cheshire?

What river forms the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire?

What are the chief towns in Cheshire? C., M., and S.

On what river does Chester stand?

On what river is Birkenhead situated?

On what Macclesfield?

The River Bollin, an affluent of the Weaver, which joins the Mersey.

What county is to the south of Cheshire?

What river runs through Shropshire, from north-west to south-east?

What is the county town of Shropshire?

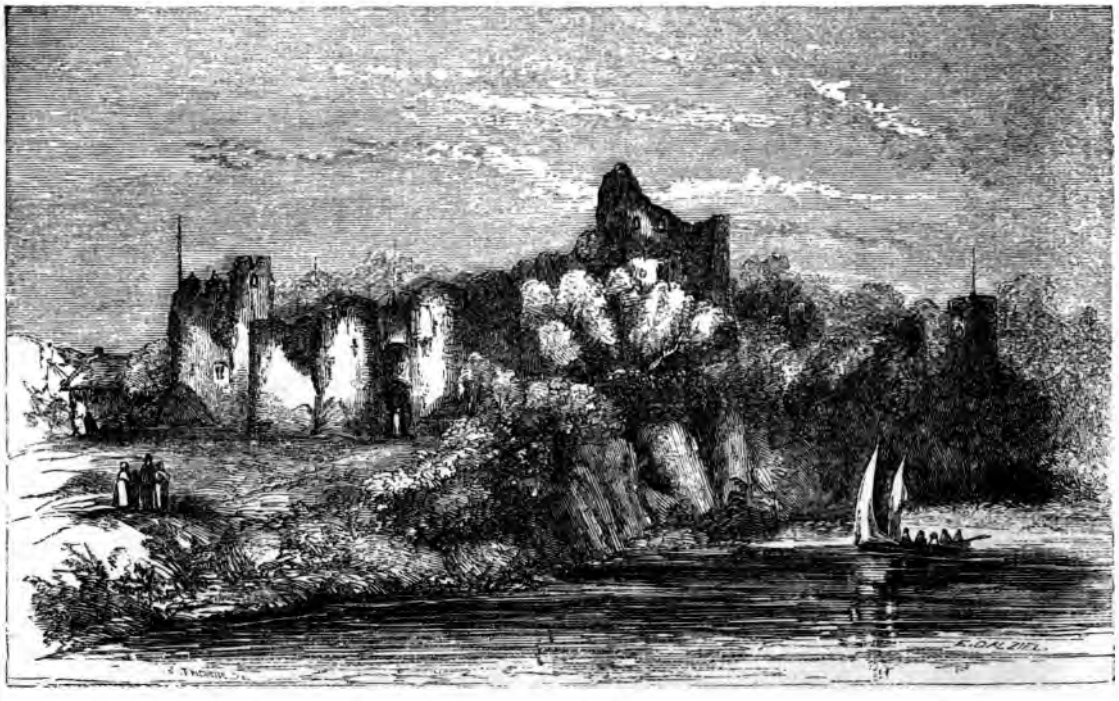
What other towns are there in this county? L. and B.

DOVE DALE.

On what river are Shrewsbury and Bridgenorth situated?

On what river does Ludlow stand?

The Teme, which afterwards joins the Severn.



CHEPSTOW CASTLE.

What county is south of Shropshire?
What is the county town of Herefordshire?
On what river does it stand?
What county is south of Herefordshire?
What towns are situated in Monmouthshire?

Monmouth, Newport, and Chepstow.

On what river does Chepstow stand?
On what river does Newport stand?
Into what channel do the rivers Usk and Wye flow?
What county lies east of Monmouthshire?
What county does Gloucestershire join on the eastward? O.
What river runs through Gloucestershire?
What towns are situated in Gloucestershire? G., S., and C.
On what river does Gloucester stand?
What hills run through the eastern part of Gloucestershire?

The Cotswold Hills.

What county lies south-west of Gloucestershire?
What river forms the division between the counties of Gloucester and Somerset?
What city stands on the river Avon, above its mouth?
In what county is Bristol situated?

It is partly within Somersetshire and partly within Gloucestershire, but forms a county of itself.

What is the county town of Somerset? Bath.
On what river does Bath stand?
What other towns are in Somersetshire? W., T., and Br.
On what river does Taunton stand?
Which are the southern counties of England?

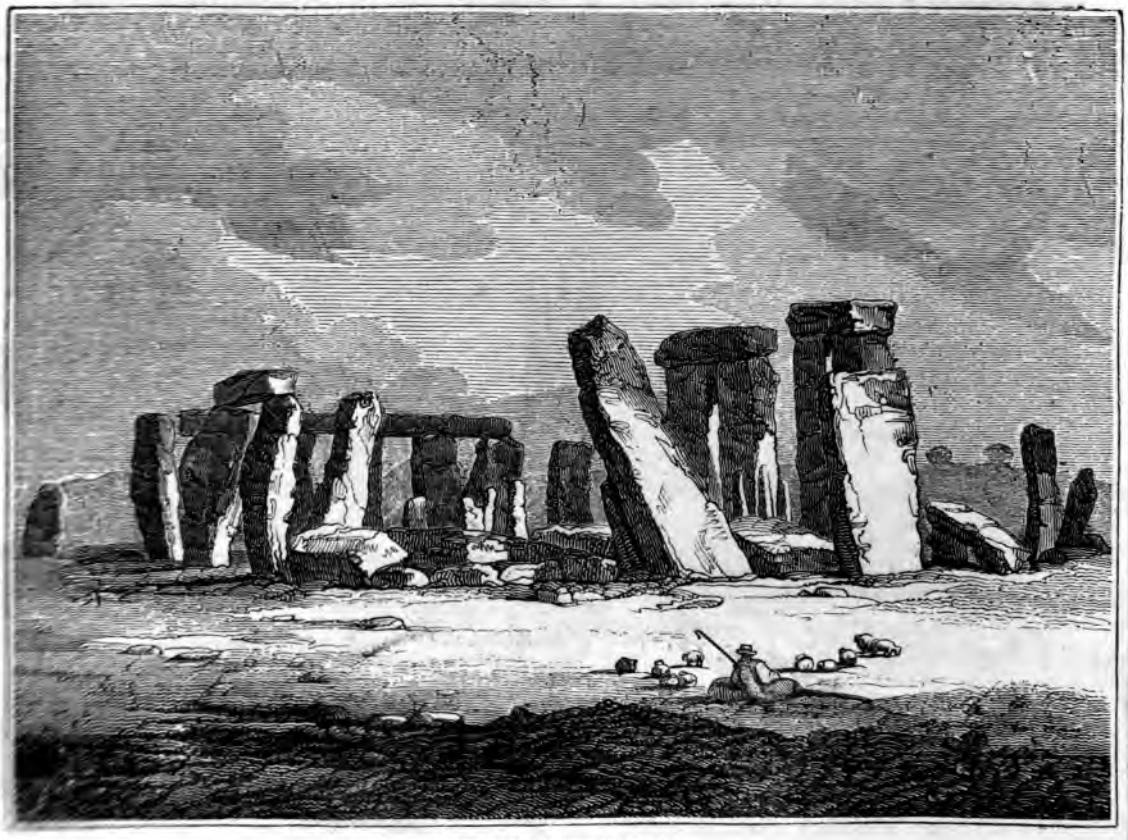
Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devon, and Cornwall.

Which of these counties lies most to the eastward?
Which most to the west?
Along what sea do the southern counties extend?
What river divides Kent from Essex?
What are the chief towns in the county of Kent? C., M., and D.
On what river does Canterbury stand?
On what Maidstone?
What country of Europe lies opposite to the coast of Kent?
What county joins Kent on the west?
What towns are in the county of Surrey? G. and K.

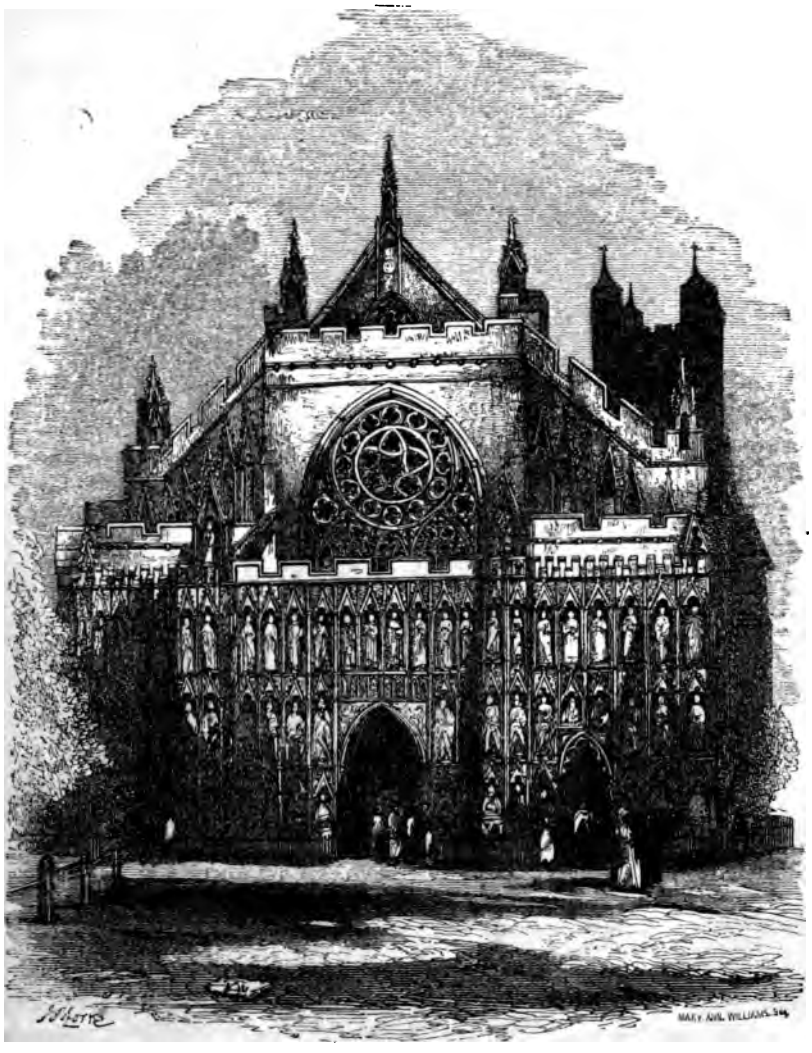
GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

CANTERBURY.

On what river does Guildford stand?
What river divides Surrey from Middlesex?
What county lies south of Surrey?
What towns does Sussex contain? C., L., and B.
Which of these is the county town?
Lewes.
On what sea does Brighton stand?
What range of hills extends along the coast of Sussex?
The South Downs.
What county lies west of Surrey and Sussex?
What island is to the south of Hampshire?
What are the chief towns in Hampshire? W., P., and S.
On what river does Winchester stand?
The Itchen, which flows into the head of Southampton Water.
What two counties are west of Hampshire?
Which of these is most to the northward?
What ancient monument is found in Wiltshire?
Stonehenge, a Druidical monument, situated on Salisbury Plain.
What is the chief town of Wiltshire? S.
On what river does Salisbury stand?
What other towns are in Wiltshire? D. and M.
What towns are situated in Dorsetshire? D., P., and B.
What county lies north of Hampshire?
What river divides Berkshire from Oxfordshire?
What is the chief town of Berkshire?
On what river does Reading stand?
The Kennet, at its junction with the Thames.
What other town is in Berkshire? W.
What county is west of Dorsetshire?



REMAINS OF STONEHENGE.



WEST FRONT OF EXETER CATHEDRAL.

What towns are there in Devonshire? E., P., and D.

On what river is Exeter situated?

On what arm of the sea does Plymouth stand?

On Plymouth Sound, which forms a magnificent natural harbour.

What river divides Devonshire from Cornwall?

What towns are situated in Cornwall? B., F., and T.

How many counties does Wales contain?

How many are in North Wales?

How many in South Wales?

What are the names of the counties in North Wales?

Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery.

What are the county towns of each?

Beaumaris, Caernarvon, Ruthin, Mold, Dolgelly, and Montgomery.

What other town, besides Beaumaris, is in the county of Anglesey?

Holyhead, on Holy Island.

What other towns, besides Ruthin, are in the county of Denbigh? W. and D.

EAGLE TOWER, CAERNARVON CASTLE.

What towns, besides Montgomery, are in the county of Montgomery? N. and W.

On what river are Welshpool and Newtown situated?

What are the six counties in South Wales?

Cardigan, Radnor, Brecknock, Glamorgan, Caermarthen, and Pembroke.

What are the county towns of each?

Cardigan, Presteign, Brecknock, Cardiff, Caermarthen, and Haverfordwest.

What other towns, besides Cardiff, does Glamorganshire contain?

Merthyr Tydvil, and Swansea.

On the shore of what sea does Swansea stand?

At the mouth of what river is Cardiff situated?

In which part of the county of Glamorgan is Merthyr Tydvil situated?

On what river does the town of Caermarthen stand?

What arm of the sea is on the western coast of Pembrokeshire? M. H.

What town lies on the south side of Milford Haven?

MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

LESSON XCVII.

The Northern counties of England are:—
NORTHUMBERLAND,
DURHAM,
YORKSHIRE,
CUMBERLAND,
WESTMORELAND,
LANCASHIRE.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

NORTHUMBERLAND	Newcastle,* North Shields, Berwick.
DURHAM	Durham, Sunderland, Darlington, Stockton.
YORKSHIRE	York, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Hull.
CUMBERLAND	Carlisle, Whitehaven, Cockermouth.
WESTMORELAND	Appleby, Kendal.
LANCASHIRE	Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston.

The Eastern Counties of England are:—
LINCOLNSHIRE,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE,
NORFOLK,
SUFFOLK,
ESSEX.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

LINCOLNSHIRE	Lincoln, Stamford, Boston.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket.
NORFOLK	Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn.
SUFFOLK	Ipswich, Bury.
ESSEX	Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich.

The Midland Counties of England are:—
MIDDLESEX,
HERTFORDSHIRE,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,
OXFORDSHIRE,
WARWICKSHIRE,
WORCESTERSHIRE,
STAFFORDSHIRE,
DERBYSHIRE,
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,
LEICESTERSHIRE,
RUTLAND,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
HUNTINGDONSHIRE,
BEDFORDSHIRE.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

MIDDLESEX	London, Uxbridge, Brentford.
HERTFORDSHIRE	Hertford, St. Albans.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	Buckingham, Aylesbury.
OXFORDSHIRE	Oxford, Banbury.
WARWICKSHIRE	Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry.
WORCESTERSHIRE	Worcester, Dudley, Kidderminster.

* In these lists, the name that comes first, or next after the name of the county, is that of the county town.

Staffordshire	Stafford, Wolverhampton, Lichfield.
Derbyshire	Derby, Chesterfield.
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham, Newark.
Leicestershire	Leicester, Loughborough.
Rutland	Oakham, Uppingham.
Northamptonshire	Northampton, Peterborough.
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon.
Bedfordshire	Bedford.

The Western Counties of England are:—

Cheshire,
Shropsire,
Herefordshire,
Monmouthshire,
Gloucestershire,
Somersetshire.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

Cheshire	Chester, Macclesfield, Stockport.
Shropshire	Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth.
Herefordshire	Hereford, Leominster.
Monmouthshire	Monmouth, Newport, Chepstow.
Gloucestershire	Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham, Stroud.
Somersetshire	Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater.

The Southern Counties of England are:—

Kent,
Sussex,
Surrey,
Berkshire,
Hampshire,
Wiltshire,
Dorsetshire,
Devonshire,
Cornwall.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:

Kent	Maidstone, Canterbury, Dover.
Sussex	Lewes, Brighton, Chichester.
Surrey	Guildford, Kingston.
Berkshire	Reading, Windsor.
Hampshire	Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton.
Wiltshire	Salisbury, Devizes.
Dorsetshire	Dorchester, Bridport, Poole.
Devonshire	Exeter, Plymouth, Devonport.
Cornwall	Bodmin, Falmouth, Truro.

LESSON XCVIII.

The Counties of North Wales are:—

Anglesey,
Caernarvonshire,
Denbighshire,
Flintshire,
Merionethshire,
Montgomeryshire.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

Anglesey	Beaumaris, Holyhead.
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon, Bangor.
Denbighshire	Ruthin, Wrexham, Denbigh.
Flintshire	Mold, Flint, Holywell.
Merionethshire	Dolgelly, Bala.
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery, Newtown, Welshpool.

The Counties of South Wales are:—

Cardiganshire,
Radnorshire,
Brecknockshire,
Glamorganshire,
Caermarthenshire,
Pembrokeshire.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

Cardiganshire	Cardigan, Aberystwith.
Radnorshire	Presteign, Knighton.
Brecknockshire	Brecknock, Builth.
Glamorganshire	Cardiff, Merthyr Tydvil, Swansea.
Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen.
Pembrokeshire	Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Milford.

The Seas that border the shores of England and Wales are :—	German Ocean, English Channel, Bristol Channel, St. George's Channel, Irish Sea.
The Gulfs and Bays are :—	The Wash, Portsmouth Harbour, Southampton Water, Torbay, Plymouth Sound, Mounts Bay, Barnstaple Bay, Swansea Bay, Caermarthen Bay, St. Bride's Bay, Cardigan Bay, Morecambe Bay, Solway Firth.
The Mountains in England and Wales are :—	The Pennine Range, Cumbrian Group, Wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, Chiltern Hills, Cotswold Hills, Malvern Hills, North and South Downs, Mendip Hills, Dartmoor, Cornish Hills, Welsh Mountains.
The Rivers are :—	Tyne, Wear, Tees, Humber { Ouse, Trent, Witham, Welland, Nen, Great Ouse, Yare, Orwell, Stour, Thames, Medway,
Rivers *(continued)*.	Stour (of Kent), Salisbury Avon, Exe, Tamar, Bristol Avon, Severn, Wye, Usk, Dee, Mersey, Ribble, Eden.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON XCIX.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Area in square miles, 57,813. Population, 17,900,000.

Boundaries.—England (with Wales) is bounded on the north by Scotland; on the east by the German Ocean; on the south by the English Channel; on the west by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

Divisions.—England is divided into forty counties, and Wales into twelve. The English counties are classified as the Northern, Eastern, Midland, Western, and Southern Counties. The Welsh into North and South Wales.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Northumberland is the most northerly county of England, and borders upon Scotland. It is mountainous in the west, and has in general a diversified surface. The eastern part contains a valuable coal-field. Lead mines are also worked in this county.

Newcastle, the chief town, stands on the north bank of the river Tyne. It is a great seat of the coal trade.

Durham lies to the south of Northumberland. The western part is hilly; the eastern portion is level, and contains valuable coal mines.

Durham, the chief city, stands on the banks of the river Wear.

Yorkshire is the largest county in England, and is divided into three *Ridings*. The West Riding is populous and manufacturing; the North and East Ridings are chiefly agricultural. The West Riding contains valuable coal mines.

York, the capital of the county, stands on the banks of the river Ouse, in the midst of a fine plain. Leeds, the chief seat of the woollen manufacture, is on the river Aire, which joins the Ouse. Bradford, which is also a great centre of the woollen trade, is to the west of Leeds. Sheffield, in the southern part of the county, is noted for its cutlery. Hull, on the river Humber, is the chief sea-port of the county.

Cumberland borders upon Scotland, and lies to the westward of Northumberland. It contains the highest mountains in England, and has numerous lakes.

The county town, Carlisle, stands on the banks of the river Eden, which flows into the Solway Firth. Whitehaven, on the coast, has valuable coal mines, besides extensive iron works in its neighbourhood.

Westmoreland lies to the south-eastward of Cumberland, and is chiefly mountainous. It is mostly agricultural, and is thinly peopled.

Appleby, the county town, is on the river Eden. Kendal is on the river Kent, which flows into Morecambe Bay.

Lancashire lies to the west of Yorkshire. It is chiefly a manufacturing county, and is very populous. The making of cotton goods is the principal branch of industry. The southern and middle parts of the county include a valuable coal-field.

Lancaster, the county town, stands on the river Lune, which flows into Morecambe Bay. Manchester, in the southern part of the county, is the centre of the cotton manufacture. It stands on the river Irwell, an affluent of the Mersey. Liverpool, at the mouth of the Mersey, ranks first among the seaports of England in regard to foreign trade.

THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

Lincolnshire is the most northerly of the eastern counties. It is divided from Yorkshire by the river Humber. Lincolnshire is an agricultural county, and is chiefly level.

Lincoln, the chief city, stands on the banks of the river Witham, which flows into the Wash. Boston is near the mouth of the same river. Stamford is on the river Welland, in the southern part of the county.

Cambridgeshire is to the south of Lincolnshire. The northern half of the county is a flat district, called the Isle of Ely. The whole county is agricultural.

Cambridge, the county town, is the seat of a famous university. It stands on the river Cam, which joins the Ouse. Ely, an ancient cathedral city, is on the Ouse.

Norfolk is the most populous of the eastern counties. It is almost entirely level, and is, for the most part, an agricultural county. There are, however, some woollen and silk manufactures in Norwich and its neighbourhood.

The chief town, Norwich, is in the middle of the county, on the river Wensum, above its junction with the Yare. Yarmouth is at the mouth of the Yare. Lynn (or King's Lynn) is at the mouth of the river Ouse, beside its entrance into the Wash.

Suffolk lies to the south of Norfolk. It is level, and almost entirely agricultural.

Ipswich, the chief town, stands on the river Orwell, some distance above its entrance into the German Ocean. Bury St. Edmunds is an ancient town in the western part of the county. Lowes-

toft, on the coast, is at the easternmost extremity of Great Britain.

Essex, to the south of Suffolk, is an agricultural county, and is chiefly level.

Chelmsford, the chief town, is on the river Chelmer. Colchester is on the river Colne. Both of these rivers enter the German Ocean. Harwich is at the mouth of the river Stour, which divides Essex from Suffolk.

LESSON C.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex, the metropolitan county of England, extends along the north bank of the river Thames, between Essex on the one side and Buckinghamshire on the other. It is among the smallest of the English counties, Rutland being the only county that is below it in point of size.

London, the metropolis of Britain, is chiefly within the county of Middlesex; but a large portion of it is to the southward of the river Thames, and within the county of Surrey. London is the most important commercial city in the world, and contains a population of more than two millions and a quarter.

Hertfordshire is to the north of Middlesex. It is an agricultural county, with a varied and well-cultivated surface.

Hertford, the county town, stands on the river Lea, which flows into the Thames.

Buckinghamshire is to the west of Hertfordshire and Middlesex. The river Thames forms its southern boundary. The industry of Buckinghamshire is entirely agricultural.

Buckingham, the county town, is on the river Ouse, in the northern part of the county. Aylesbury is in a fine valley, watered by the river Thame, which flows into the Thames.

Oxfordshire, to the west of Buckinghamshire, is also an agricultural county.

The chief city, Oxford, stands at the junction of the river Cherwell with the Isis, or Thames. Oxford is the seat of a celebrated university.

Warwickshire lies north of Oxfordshire. It has a varied surface, and contains valuable coal mines. The northern division of the county is manufacturing; the southern chiefly agricultural.

Warwick, the county town, is on the river Avon, which joins the Severn. Birmingham, in the north-western part of the county, is a large and populous town, the centre of the iron and hardware manufacture.

Worcestershire is to the west of Warwickshire. It is chiefly an agricultural county, and includes a part of the fertile valley watered by the river Severn. Worcestershire is famous for hops.

Worcester, the county town, stands on the banks of the Severn. Kidderminster, which has extensive woollen manufactures (chiefly of carpets), is on the little river Stour, which joins the Severn. Dudley, in a detached part of the county, to the northward, is in the midst of coal mines and iron works.

Staffordshire is to the north of Worcestershire and Warwickshire. It is a manufacturing county, and contains two coal-fields, one in the southern part of the county, the other towards its northern limits. The latter includes the district of the Potteries, in which earthenware is extensively made.

Stafford, the county town, stands on the small river Sow, an affluent of the Trent. Wolverhampton and Walsall, in the southern part of the county, are devoted to the hardware manufacture, and lie within a very populous district.

Derbyshire, situated to the east of Staffordshire, is a county with very varied surface. The northern part includes the district of the Peak,

which is a rugged and mountainous tract. Derbyshire has valuable lead and iron mines, together with cotton and silk manufactures.

The county town, Derby, stands on the river Derwent, an affluent of the Trent. Chesterfield is in the northern part of the county, on the river Rother, which joins the Don. The last-named river is one of the affluents of the Yorkshire Ouse.

Nottinghamshire is to the east of Derbyshire. It is in great part agricultural, but possesses also extensive manufactures, together with coal mines, and valuable stone quarries.

The town of Nottingham stands on the north bank of the river Trent. Newark is on the opposite side of the same river, lower down.

Leicestershire lies to the south of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. It is chiefly an agricultural county, but contains some coal mines, together with woollen and other manufactures.

The county town, Leicester, stands on the river Soar, which flows into the Trent. Leicester is famous for the manufacture of woollen stockings. Loughborough is on the same river, further to the northward.

Rutland, the smallest county in England, is entirely agricultural. It lies to the east of Leicestershire, and is divided from Northamptonshire by the course of the river Welland.

Oakham is the county town of Rutland.

Northamptonshire is of long and irregular shape, and touches upon several of the neighbouring counties. It is chiefly agricultural, and exhibits a pleasing and undulating surface.

The chief town, Northampton, stands on the river Nen, in the southern portion of the county. Peterborough, an ancient cathedral city, is also on the Nen, a long way further down its course.

Huntingdonshire lies between Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire. It is level, and entirely devoted to agricultural industry.

The town of Huntingdon stands on the banks of the river Ouse.

Bedfordshire is to the south of Huntingdonshire. The greater part is level, and the soil chiefly under the plough.

The town of Bedford stands on the banks of the Ouse, which winds through the middle of the county.

LESSON CI.

THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

Cheshire lies to the south of Lancashire, and on the borders of Wales. It is chiefly an agricultural county, but contains some manufacturing towns. It is noted for its salt mines.

Chester, the chief town, is an ancient cathedral city, on the banks of the river Dee. Macclesfield, in the eastern part of the county, has silk and cotton mills. Stockport, on the Mersey, has extensive cotton manufactures.

Shropshire is to the south of Cheshire, and borders upon Wales. It is chiefly agricultural, but contains some coal mines and iron works.

Shrewsbury, the county town, is on the Severn. Bridgenorth is on the same river, lower down its course.

Herefordshire is to the south of Shropshire, and also lies along the Welsh border. It is entirely an agricultural county, and is famous for its orchards and hop grounds.

The city of Hereford stands on the banks of the river Wye, which flows through the county. Leominster is in the northern part of the county.

Monmouthshire, to the south of Herefordshire, is the most southward of the counties that lie along the Welsh border. It is a mining

and manufacturing county, and possesses valuable iron works.

The town of Monmouth lies at the junction of the little river Munnow with the Wye. Chepstow is a seaport town, at the mouth of the Wye. Newport is near the mouth of the Usk.

Gloucestershire lies east of the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, and south of Worcestershire. The river Severn flows through the county. The Cotswold Hills extend through its eastward division. Gloucestershire has considerable woollen manufactures, but great part of its industry is devoted to the plough.

The city of Gloucester stands on the left bank of the Severn. Cheltenham, in the northern part of the county, is noted for its mineral waters. Bristol, which is a flourishing port, is on the river Avon, a few miles above its entrance into the Bristol Channel.

Somersetshire is to the south-west of Gloucestershire, and stretches along the shores of the Bristol Channel. It has a very varied surface, and is almost entirely an agricultural county.

Bath, the chief city, is on the river Avon, above Bristol. Wells lies at the foot of the Mendip Hills, in the central part of the county. Taunton is on the river Tone.

THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

Kent forms the south-eastern corner of England, and lies nearer than any other county to the continent of Europe. The river Thames divides it from Essex. Kent is chiefly agricultural, and is famous for its hop grounds and orchards. It has also a great number of sea-ports.

Maidstone, the county town, is on the river Medway. Chatham and Rochester are also on the Medway, near its mouth. Canterbury is an ancient cathedral city (the ecclesiastical metropolis of England), on the river Stour. Dover is on the coast, at the nearest point to the opposite shores of France.

Sussex lies south-west of Kent, and stretches along the English Channel. The hills called the South Downs run through the county, nearly along the shores of the Channel. Sussex is chiefly agricultural.

Lewes, the county town, is on a little river called the Ouse. Brighton is a famous watering-place, on the coast. Chichester is a cathedral city, in the western part of the county.

Surrey lies between Sussex and Middlesex. The river Thames divides it from Middlesex. It is chiefly under the plough.

The southern portion of London is within this county. Guildford, the county town of Surrey, is on the river Wey, which joins the Thames. Kingston is on the river Thames.

Berkshire lies west of Surrey, and along the south bank of the Thames, which divides it from the counties of Oxford and Buckingham. Berkshire is entirely agricultural.

Reading, the county town, lies at the junction of the river Kennet with the Thames. Windsor, which forms the chief residence of our gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, is on the south bank of the Thames, in the eastern part of the county.

Hampshire is to the south of Berkshire, and extends to the shores of the English Channel. It is chiefly an agricultural county.

Winchester, the county town, is an ancient cathedral city, on the river Itchen. Southampton is a flourishing port, at the head of an arm of the sea called Southampton Water. Portsmouth is on the coast.

The Isle of Wight, which lies to the south of Hampshire, is famous for its beauty. Newport, the chief town, is in the centre of the island.

Wiltshire is west of Hampshire. It is chiefly an agricultural county. The tract called

Salisbury Plain, in the southern division of the county, is used for sheep pastures.

Salisbury, the chief town, is an ancient cathedral city on the river Avon.

Dorsetshire is south of Wiltshire, and lies along the English Channel. Its industry is chiefly agricultural.

Dorchester, the county town, is on the river Froom. Poole is a sea-port in the eastern part of the county.

Devonshire is to the west of Dorset, and to the southward of Somersetshire. It is a maritime county, and lies partly along the English Channel, and in part along the Bristol Channel. Some portions of the county are mountainous and rugged, but most parts are very fertile.

Exeter, the chief town, is on the river Exe. Plymouth is an important sea-port, at the mouth of the river Plym. Devonport adjoins Plymouth, to the westward.

Cornwall is the most southerly, and also the most westerly, of the English counties. It is generally mountainous, and has valuable mines of copper and tin.

Bodmin, the county town, is in the middle of the county, on the river Camel, or Alan. Truro, in the south-west, is the centre of the mining district. Falmouth is on the coast, at the outlet of the river Fal.

LESSON CII.

THE COUNTIES OF WALES.

Anglesey is the most northerly of the Welsh counties. It is an island, divided from the mainland by the Menai Strait. Anglesey contains coal and copper mines.

Beaumaris, the county town, is on the eastern side of the island. Holyhead is upon Holy Island, which is a smaller island, to the west of Anglesey.

Caernarvonshire lies opposite to Anglesey. It contains Snowdon, the highest of the Welsh mountains.

The town of Caernarvon stands on the shore of the Menai Strait, at the mouth of the little river Seiont. Bangor is also on the Menai Strait, further to the northward.

Denbighshire is to the east of Caernarvon. It has some coal and other mines, but is chiefly agricultural.

Ruthin, the county town, is on the river Clwyd. Wrexham is in the eastern part of the county.

Flintshire is to the east of Denbighshire, and borders upon Cheshire. It has valuable mines of coal, iron, and copper.

Mold, the county town, lies to the westward of Chester. Holywell possesses a famous spring, or well, whence its name is derived.

Montgomeryshire borders upon Shropshire, and is generally mountainous in surface.

The town of Montgomery is in the eastern part of the county, near the English border. Newtown and Welshpool are both on the river Severn.

Merionethshire is to the west of Montgomeryshire. It is very mountainous, and contains some beautiful scenery.

Dolgelly, the chief town, is near the mountain called Cader Idris, in the southern part of the county.

Cardiganshire, to the south of Merioneth, is a maritime county, bordering on Cardigan Bay. The mountain called Plinlimmon is on its northern border.

The town of Cardigan is on the river Teify, a short distance above its mouth.

Radnorshire is east of Cardiganshire, and south of Montgomeryshire. It is chiefly mountainous.

Presteign, the county town, is on the small river Lugg, which joins the Wye.

Brecknockshire is to the south of Radnorshire, and borders upon the English county of Hereford. The greater part of it is mountainous.

The town of Brecknock stands on the banks of the river Usk, which flows into the Bristol Channel.

Glamorganshire is the most southern county of Wales. It lies south of Brecknock, and borders on the Bristol Channel. It contains valuable coal mines and iron works, and is the most populous county in Wales.

Cardiff, the county town, is at the mouth of the river Taff, in the eastern part of the county. Merthyr-Tydvil is the chief seat of mining and manufacturing industry, and is the largest town in Wales. Swansea is a sea-port in the western part of the county.

Caermarthenshire is west of Brecknock and Glamorganshire. It is chiefly agricultural.

The town of Caermarthen is on the river Towy, some distance above its mouth.

Pembrokeshire is west of Caermarthenshire, and is the most westerly county in Wales. It is a maritime county, and has also coal mines.

Haverfordwest, the county town, is on the river Cleddy, which flows into Milford Haven. The town of Pembroke is on the south side of the same estuary, which forms a magnificent natural harbour.

LESSON CIII.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF

SCOTLAND.

Systematically arranged.

How is Scotland divided?

How many counties are there?

What other division has Scotland?

Into the Highlands and the Lowlands.

Which parts of the country belong to the Highlands?

The northern and western.

Which parts constitute the Lowlands?

The southern and eastern.

How many counties are embraced within the more southerly division of the Lowlands?

Thirteen.

What are their names?

Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Ayr, Lanark, and Renfrew.

What counties form the more northerly division of the Lowlands?

Clackmannan, Kinross, Fife, Forfar, Kincardine, Nairn, and Caithness, together with parts of Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin.

What counties belong to the southern Highlands?

Bute, Dumbarton, and Argyle, with part of Stirling, and the greater part of Perthshire.

What counties form the northern Highlands?

Inverness, Cromarty, Ross, and Sutherland, together with parts of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin.

What remaining county is there?

Orkney and Shetland, which consists of the islands so called.

What is the most northerly county of Scotland?

What the most southerly?

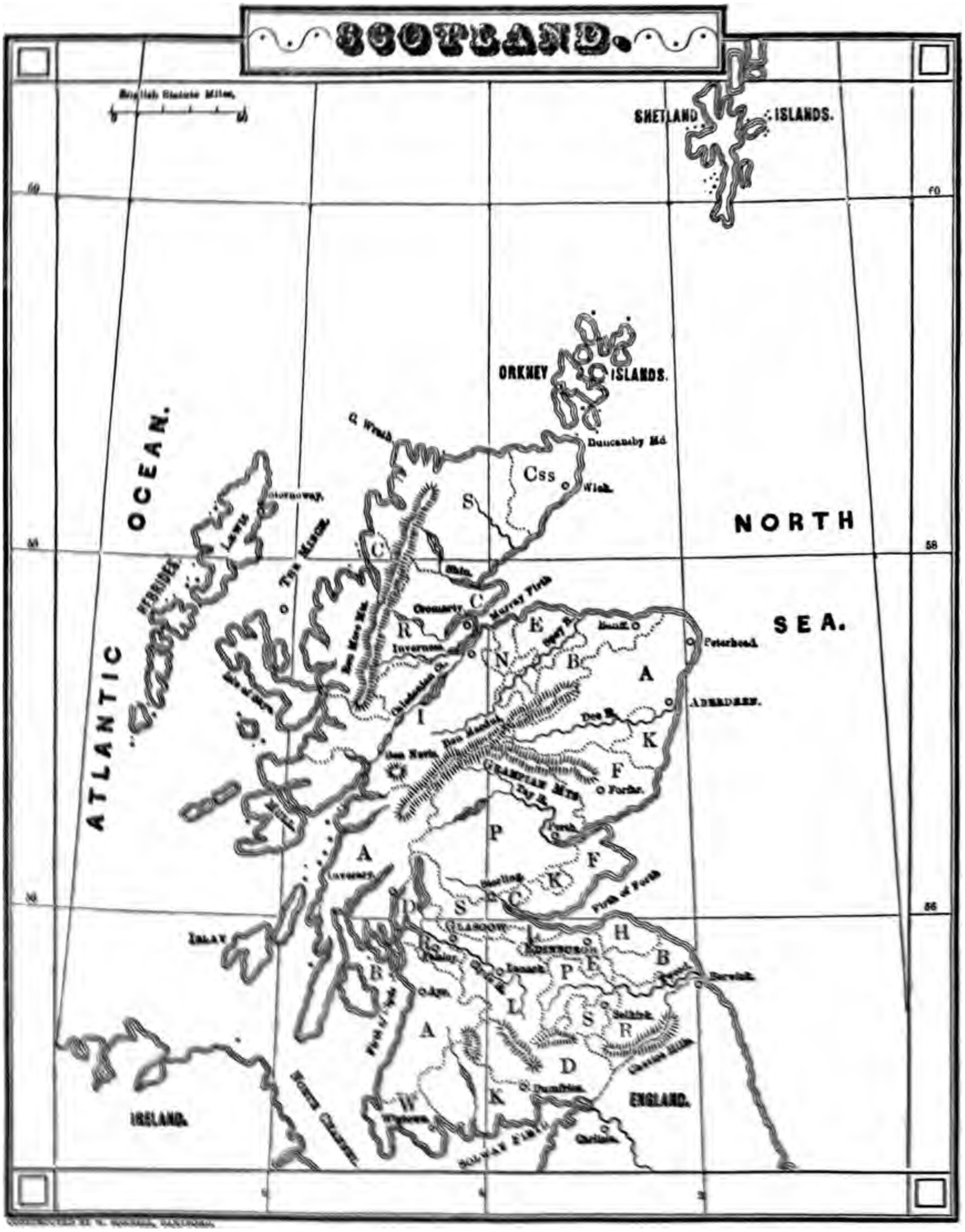
In what part of Scotland are the Western Islands, or Hebrides?

To what counties do the Hebrides belong?

Some of them to Ross, and others to Inverness and Argyle.

Which is the smallest county in Scotland? Cl.

Which the largest? In.


SCOTLAND.
English Statute Miles.
SHETLAND ISLANDS.
ORKNEY ISLANDS.
Duncansby Hd.
C. Wrath
Css
Wick
NORTH SEA.
ATLANTIC OCEAN.
HEBRIDES
Lewis
The Minch
Cromarty
Murray Firth
Inverness
Banff
Peterhead
ABERDEEN.
Ben Nevis
GRAMPIAN MTS.
Forfar
Perth
Firth of Forth
GLASGOW
EDINBURGH
Lanark
Ayr
Selkirk
Dumfries
ENGLAND.
Carlisle
Berwick
ISLAY
IRELAND.

What sea is on the eastern side of Scotland?
What on the northern and western sides?
In what direction is England from Scotland?
In what direction is Ireland?

LESSON CIV.

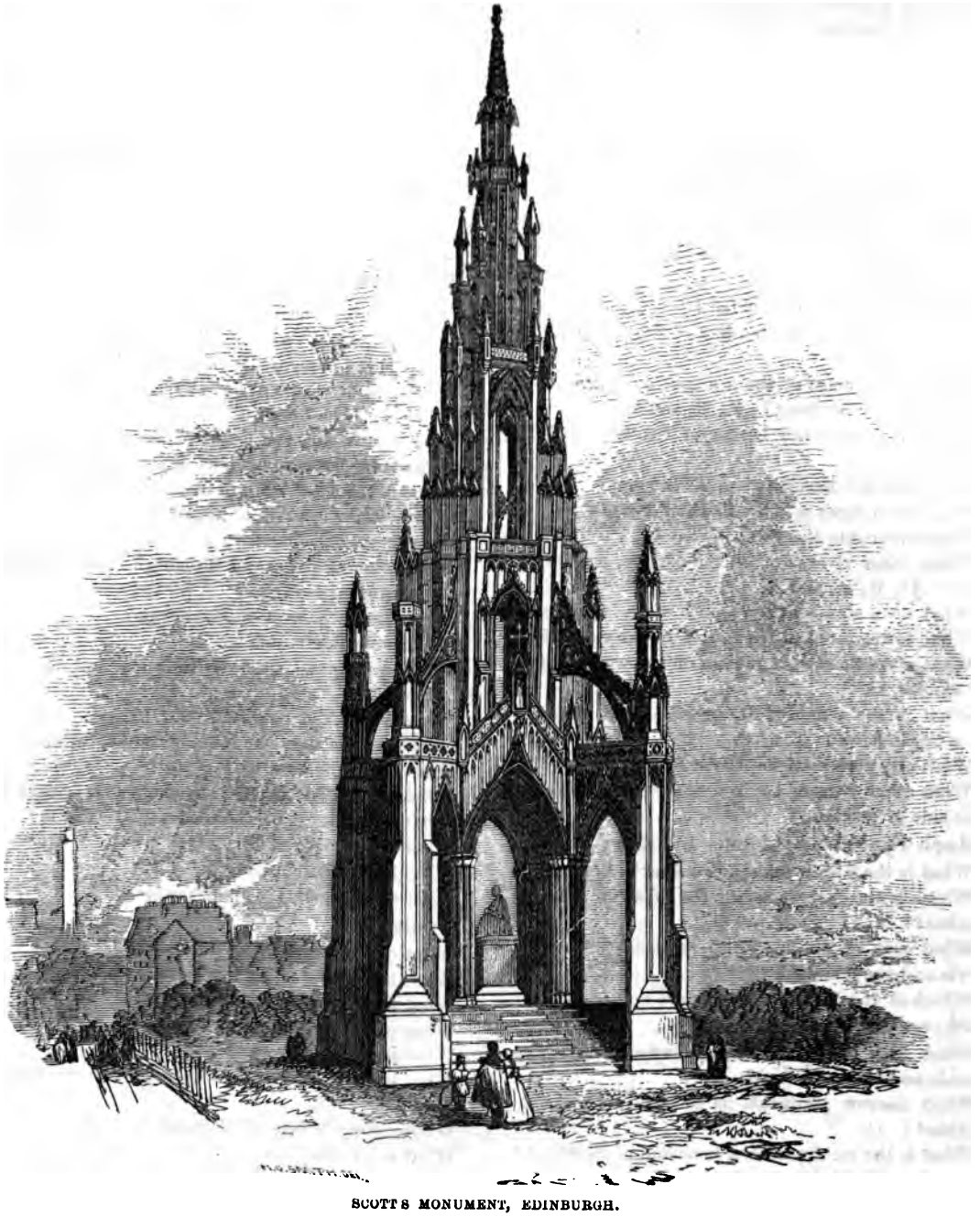
Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What mountains cross Scotland from east to west?
What is the highest mountain in Scotland called?
Ben Nevis.
In what county is it situated?
What hills are on the borders of Scotland and England?
What three arms of the sea (or firths), are on the eastern side of Scotland? F., T., and M.
What river is on the border of Scotland and England?
Into what sea does the river Tweed run?
What river flows into the Firth of Forth?
What river into the Firth of Tay?
What other rivers are on the eastern side of Scotland? D., D., S., and N.
What town stands at the mouth of the river Dee?
What town stands at the mouth of the river Ness?
What river flows into the sea on the western side of Scotland? C.
What is the name of the estuary into which the river Clyde flows? F. of C.
What city stands on the Clyde?
What other arms of the sea, or estuaries, are on the west side of Scotland?
Loch Fyne, Loch Linnhe, and many others.
What is the largest lake in Scotland? L.
Which is the largest among the Western Islands of Scotland? L.
What arm of the sea flows between the island of Lewis and the mainland?
Which of the Western Islands are next in size?
Skye, Mull, Jura, and Islay.
What arm of the sea flows between the Orkney Islands and the mainland?
What narrow peninsula is on the west coast of Scotland? C.
What is the most northern headland of Scotland?
Dunnet Head.
What the most southern? M. of G.
What the most eastern?
Buchan Ness.
What the most westerly?
Ardnamurchan Point.

LESSON CV.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What county contains the metropolis of Scotland? Ed.
Near what arm of the sea is the city of Edinburgh situated?
What hills are near Edinburgh?
The Pentland Hills.
What county lies west of Edinburgh?
What is the name of its chief town? L.
What county is east of Edinburgh?
What is its chief town?
What county lies south-east of Haddington?
What river flows along part of its southern border?
What is the chief town of Berwick? G.
What county is south of Berwick?
What is its chief town? J.
What other towns are in Roxburgh? K. and H.
On what river is Kelso?
What county is west of Roxburgh?
What is its chief town?
What county is west of Selkirk, and south of Edinburgh?
What is its chief town?
On what river does the town of Peebles stand?
What county is west of Peebles?
What river flows through the county of Lanark?
What great city is on the banks of the Clyde?
What county is west of Lanark?
What is its chief town? R.
What other town is in Renfrewshire?
Paisley.
What county is south of Renfrew?
What is its chief town?
What other town is in Ayrshire? K.
What county is south of Ayrshire?
What is its chief town? W.
What town in Wigtonshire is nearest to the coast of Ireland?
What county is east of Wigton?
What is its chief town?
What county is east of Kirkcudbright, and west of Roxburgh?



SCOTT'S MONUMENT, EDINBURGH.

JEDBURGH ABBEY.

What is its chief town? D.
On what river does Dumfries stand?
Into what arm of the sea does the Nith flow?

LESSON CVI.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What county is north of Lanarkshire?
What is its chief town?
On what river is the town of Stirling?
What other town is in Stirlingshire? F.
What county is west of Stirling?
What lake is on the borders of Dumbarton and Stirling?
What mountain is beside the eastern shore of this lake?
On what river does the town of Dumbarton stand?
What two small counties are east of Stirling?
Clackmannan and Kinross.
What county is east of Kinross, and between the Firths of Forth and Tay?
What is its chief town? C.
What other towns are in Fifeshire?
Dunfermline and St. Andrews.
What large county is north of Stirling?
What river divides the counties of Perth and Stirling?
On what river is the city of Perth?
Through what lake does the river Tay flow?
What county is east of Perthshire?
What is its chief town? F.
What other town is in Forfarshire? D.
On what arm of the sea is Dundee situated?
What county is north-east of Forfar?
What is its chief town? S.
What county is north of Kincardine?
On what river does the city of Aberdeen stand?
What mountains extend along the southern border of Aberdeenshire?
What county is north-west of Aberdeenshire?
What is its chief town?
What county is west of Banffshire?
What county is west of Elgin?
What large county lies west of Aberdeen and Elgin?
What is its chief town?
At the mouth of what river does the town of Inverness stand?
What large county is south of Inverness, and west of Perthshire? A.
What is its chief town?
On what arm of the sea does Inverary stand? Loch F.

What county is south of Argyle and west of Ayrshire? B.
Of what two islands does the county of Bute consist? B. and A.
What two counties lie north of Inverness? R. and C.
What is the chief town of Ross-shire? T
What is the chief town of Cromarty?
What county is north of Ross-shire?
What is the chief town of Sutherland? D.
What county is east of Sutherland?
What is its chief town? W.
What is the chief town of Orkney and Shetland? K.

MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF

SCOTLAND.

LESSON CVII.

The Southern Lowland counties of Scotland are:—

EDINBURGH,
LINLITHGOW,
HADDINGTON,
BERWICK,
ROXBURGH,
SELKIRK,
PEEBLES,
LANARK,
RENFREW,
AYR,
WIGTON,
KIRKCUDBRIGHT,
DUMFRIES.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

EDINBURGH . . Edinburgh, Leith.
LINLITHGOW . . Linlithgow.
HADDINGTON . . Haddington, Dunbar.
BERWICK . . . Greenlaw.
ROXBURGH . . . Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick.
SELKIRK . . . Selkirk.
PEEBLES . . . Peebles.
LANARK . . . Lanark, Glasgow.

Chief Towns (*continued*).

RENFREW . . . Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock.
AYR . . . . Ayr, Kilmarnock.
WIGTON . . . Wigton, Port Patrick.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT . . Kirkcudbright.
DUMFRIES . . . Dumfries.

The Northern Lowland Counties of Scotland are:—

STIRLING,
CLACKMANNAN,
KINROSS,
FIFE,
FORFAR,
KINCARDINE,
NAIRN,
CAITHNESS.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

STIRLING . . . Stirling, Falkirk.
CLACKMANNAN . . Clackmannan, Alloa.
KINROSS . . . Kinross.
FIFE . . . . Cupar, Dunfermline, St. Andrews.
FORFAR . . . Forfar, Dundee.
KINCARDINE . . Stonehaven.
NAIRN . . . Nairn.
CAITHNESS . . . Wick.

The Highland Counties of Scotland are:—

BUTE,
DUMBARTON,
ARGYLE,
PERTH,
ABERDEEN,
BANFF,
ELGIN,
INVERNESS,
ROSS,
CROMARTY,
SUTHERLAND,
ORKNEY and SHETLAND.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

Bute	Rothsay.
Dumbarton . .	Dumbarton.
Argyle . . .	Inverary, Campbeltown.
Perth . . .	Perth.
Aberdeen . . .	Aberdeen, Peterhead.
Banff . . .	Banff.
Elgin . . .	Elgin.
Inverness . .	Inverness.
Ross . . .	Tain.
Cromarty . . .	Cromarty.
Sutherland . .	Dornoch.
Orkney and Shetland	Kirkwall.

The Seas that wash the shores of Scotland are:— North Sea, or German Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Irish Sea.

The Firths or Estuaries are:— Firth of Forth, Firth of Tay, Murray Firth, Pentland Firth, Solway Firth, Firth of Clyde, Loch Fyne, Loch Linnhe.

The Mountains are:— Grampians, Cheviot Hills, Pentland Hills.

The Rivers are:— Tweed, Forth, Tay, Dee, Don, Spey, Ness, Clyde, Nith.

The Lakes are:— Lomond, Tay, Maree, Leven.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON CVIII.

SCOTLAND.

Area in square miles, 30,000. Population, 2,870,000.

Boundaries.—Scotland is bounded on the north and west by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by the North Sea; on the south by England and the Irish Sea.

Divisions.—Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties. It is also divided into two great regions, known as the Lowlands and the Highlands. The Lowlands comprehend the southern and eastern parts of the country: the Highlands its northern and western portions. Thirteen of the counties fall within the southern portion of the Lowlands; seven belong to the northern Lowlands. The remaining thirteen counties belong chiefly to the Highlands.

THE SOUTHERN LOWLAND COUNTIES.

The county of **Edinburgh** (or **Mid-Lothian,** as it is also called), lies to the south of the Firth of Forth. It contains the range of the Pentland Hills. It is chiefly an agricultural county, and the soil is carefully cultivated.

The city of Edinburgh forms the metropolis of Scotland. It lies about two miles distant from the Firth of Forth. Leith, which adjoins it to the northward, is on the shore of the firth, and constitutes its port.

The shire of **Linlithgow** (or **West Lothian**) is to the west of Edinburgh. Its industry is chiefly agricultural.

The town of Linlithgow is the capital of the county.

The county of **Haddington** (or **East Lothian**) is east of Edinburgh. The chain of the Lammermoor Hills divides it, on the south, from the shire of Berwick. Haddington is chiefly an agricultural county.

The county town, Haddington, is on the banks of a small river called the Tyne.

Berwickshire (or the **Merse**) is to the south-east of Haddington. It contains some fertile land, and is chiefly arable.

Greenlaw is the county town.

The county of **Roxburgh** is south of Berwick. The Cheviot Hills form part of its border-line, and divide it from England. Roxburgh is generally hilly, and is chiefly a pastoral region.

Jedburgh is the county town. Hawick and Kelso are in the same county.

Selkirkshire is to the west of Roxburgh, and is also a pastoral county.

The county town is Selkirk.

Peeblesshire is west of Selkirk. The upper portion of the river Tweed flows through this county, which is also called Tweed-dale. Peebles is entirely a pastoral region.

The chief town, Peebles, is on the river Tweed.

Lanarkshire is to the westward of Peebles. The river Clyde has its course through this county. Clydesdale, or the valley of the Clyde, is chiefly pastoral, but the northern and western parts of the county are rich in coal and iron, and possess extensive manufactures.

The county town is Lanark, on the upper Clyde. But the largest town in the county, and also the largest in Scotland, is Glasgow, on the lower part of the Clyde.

Renfrewshire lies to the west of Lanark. It contains numerous coal-mines and iron-works.

The county town is Renfrew. But the largest place in the county is Paisley, which has extensive manufactures.

Ayrshire is south of Renfrew, and west of Lanark. Its northern part includes a manufacturing district, but the greater portion of the county is pastoral.

The county town, Ayr, lies on the coast, at the mouth of the river Ayr. The town of Kilmarnock is further to the northward.

Wigton forms the south-western extremity of Scotland, and borders on the Irish Sea. It is chiefly pastoral.

The town of Wigton is beside a bay of the same name. Port Patrick, on the western coast, is the nearest port to Ireland.

Kirkcudbright is east of Wigton, and south-east of Ayrshire. It is a pastoral county.

The county town, Kirkcudbright, is at the mouth of a small river called the Dee, which flows into the Irish Sea.

The county of **Dumfries** is east of Kirkcudbright. The Solway Firth forms its southern border. It is chiefly pastoral, and numerous fine cattle and sheep are reared in this and the adjoining counties.

Dumfries, the chief town, is on the banks of the river Nith, which flows into the Solway Firth.

LESSON CIX.

The county of **Stirling** is north of Lanark. Its western portion is mountainous, and belongs to the Highlands; the eastern half is Lowland.

The county town, Stirling, is on the river Forth. The town of Falkirk is further to the eastward.

Dumbartonshire is west of Stirling. It is chiefly a Highland county. Loch Lomond, the largest lake in Scotland, is on the borders of Dumbarton and Stirling.

The town of Dumbarton lies on the north bank of the Clyde, at the mouth of the little river Leven, which flows out of Loch Lomond.

The county of **Clackmannan** is east of Stirling. It is the smallest of the Scotch counties.

Clackmannan is the county town; but Alloa, near the Forth, is of larger size.

Fifeshire lies between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Tay, and is to the east of Kinross. It is chiefly an agricultural county, but has some manufactures.

The county town is Cupar. The towns of Dunfermline and St. Andrews are in the same county.

Kinross lies between the counties of Fife and Perth, by which it is enclosed. It is the smallest of the Scotch counties, next to Clackmannanshire.

The town of Kinross is on the borders of Loch Leven, a lake situated in this county.

Perthshire is a large county, to the north of Stirling and Fife. The greater portion is within the Highlands, but the eastern part is Lowland. The river Tay flows through this county.

The chief town, Perth, is on the banks of the Tay.

Forfarshire is to the east of Perthshire. The north-western part is mountainous, but it is chiefly a Lowland county. Forfarshire borders on the North Sea.

The county town is Forfar, in the middle of the county. Dundee is a large manufacturing town, on the Firth of Tay. Montrose is on the coast of the North Sea.

Kincardine is north-east of Forfar, and borders on the sea-coast. It is chiefly lowland, but the western portion is mountainous.

The county town is Stonehaven, on the sea-coast.

Aberdeen is a large county, to the north of Kincardine and Forfar. The greater part of the county is within the Highlands, but there are some level tracks towards the sea-coast.

The town of Aberdeen, which is one of the most considerable in Scotland, lies at the mouth of the river Dee. Peterhead, on the coast, is further to the northward.

Banffshire is to the west of Aberdeen. A great part of it is mountainous, but there are tracts of lowland towards the coast.

The town of Banff is on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Doveran.

Elgin (or **Moray**, as it is also called) is west of Banff. The greater portion is lowland, but the interior is mountainous. The river Spey flows through part of the county, and divides Elgin from Banff.

The county town, Elgin, is on a small river called the Lossie.

Nairn is to the west of Elgin. It is a small county, chiefly lowland.

The town of Nairn is on the sea-coast, at the mouth of a river called by its name.

The county of **Inverness** is to the westward of Aberdeen and Elgin, and extends across the country to the shores of the Atlantic. It is the largest county in Scotland. Inverness-shire is a Highland county, consisting of lofty mountains, with narrow valleys between. The island of Skye belongs to this county.

The chief town, Inverness, lies at the mouth of the river Ness, not far distant from the shores of the Murray Firth.

Argyle is south of Inverness, and west of the counties of Perth and Dumbarton. It is a county of very irregular shape, with a great extent of sea-coast. The interior is mountainous and rugged.

Inverary, on the shore of Loch Fyne, is the county town of Argyleshire.

The county of **Bute** consists of the islands of Bute and Arran, situated within the Firth of Clyde.

Rothsay, the county town, is on the isle of Bute.

The county of **Ross** is north of Inverness. It is almost entirely within the Highlands, and extends across from the eastern to the western coast.

The county town is Ross, upon the eastern coast. Dingwall is another town in the same county.

The county of **Cromarty** consists of several detached portions, most of them surrounded by Ross-shire.

The chief town is Cromarty, which lies at the entrance of Cromarty Firth.

The county of **Sutherland** is north of Ross-shire. It is throughout mountainous and rugged.

The chief town is Dornoch, on the eastern coast.

Caithness occupies the north-eastern corner of Scotland. It is chiefly lowland.

The chief town is Wick, on the eastern coast. The town of Thurso lies on the northern coast.

The county of **Orkney and Shetland** consists of the Orkney and Shetland Islands. It is the most northerly of the Scotch counties.

Kirkwall, the county town, is on the largest island of the Orkney group. The town of Lerwick is on the Shetland Islands.

THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

LESSON CX.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF

IRELAND,

Systematically arranged.

On which side of the British Islands is Ireland, the east or the west?

How is Ireland divided?

How many counties are there?

What other divisions, besides counties, has Ireland?

What are the names of the four provinces of Ireland?

How many counties are in the province of Leinster?

What are their names?

Dublin, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Longford, King's County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford.

How many counties are in the province of Ulster?

What are their names?

Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, and Donegal.

Which part of Ireland forms the province of Ulster?

Which the province of Leinster?

Which the province of Connaught?

How many counties are in the province of Connaught?

What are their names

Leitrim, Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway.

What part of Ireland is the province of Munster?

How many counties are in the province of Munster?

What are their names?

Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, and Kerry.

Which is the most northerly county of Ireland?

Donegal.

Which the most southerly?

Cork.

Which is the largest of the Irish counties?

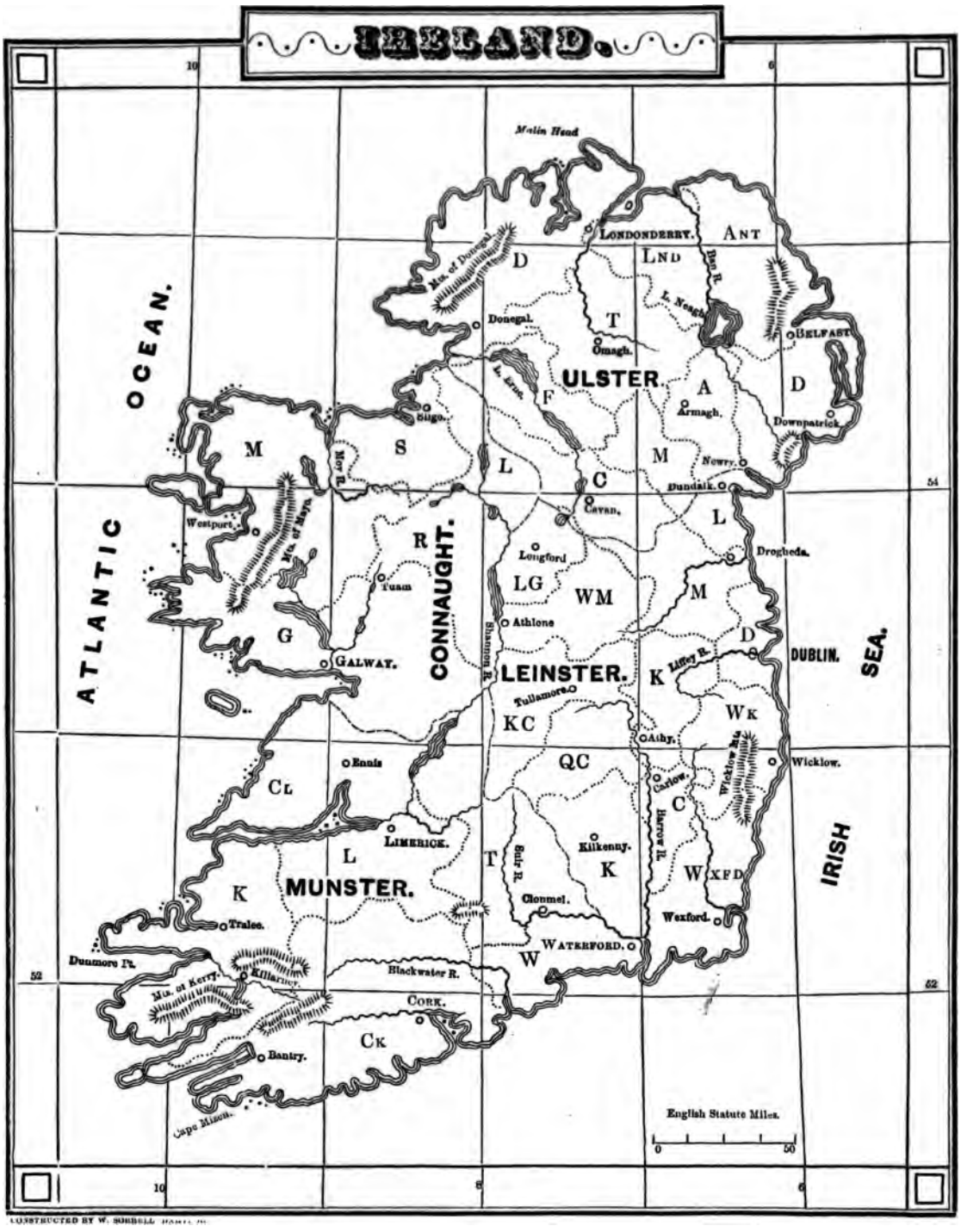
Cork.

Which is the smallest?

Louth.

What sea is on the eastern side of Ireland?

What ocean is on the other three sides?



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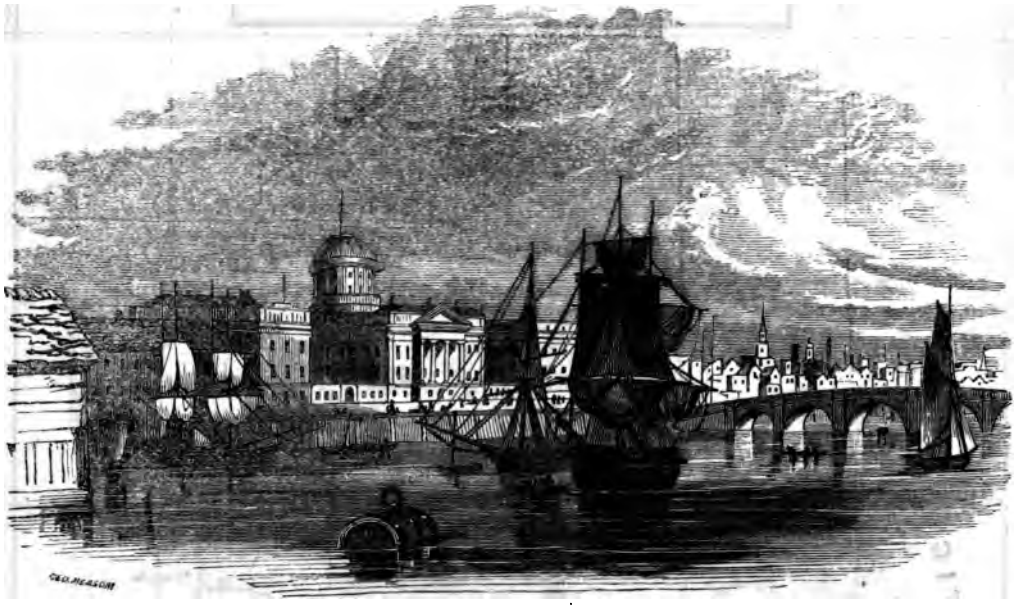

VIEW OF DUBLIN.

What is the largest river in Ireland?
Into what ocean does the Shannon flow?
Which is the next largest of the Irish rivers?
The Barrow.
Into what arm of the sea does the Barrow flow?
Into Waterford Harbour.
Which is the largest lake in Ireland?
Lough Neagh.
What river flows out of Lough Neagh?
What bays or inlets are on the eastern coasts of Ireland?
Dublin Bay, Dundalk Bay, Dundrum Bay, Lough Strangford, and Belfast Lough.
What inlets are on the north coast?
Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly.
What inlets are on the western coasts?
Donegal Bay, Galway Bay, Dingle Bay, and Bantry Bay.
What inlets are on the southern coast?
Cork Harbour and Waterford Harbour.
What is the most northerly point of Ireland?
What the most southerly?
What arm of the sea is between the coasts of Ireland and Scotland?
What between the coasts of Ireland and Wales?

LESSON CXI.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What county contains the metropolis of Ireland?
On what river does Dublin stand?
Into what sea does the Liffey discharge its waters?
What town is south-east of Dublin, and on the shore of Dublin Bay?
What county is north-west of Dublin?
What is its chief town? T.
What other towns are in Meath? N. and K.
What county joins Meath on the north-east?
What towns are in Louth? D. and D.
On what river is Drogheda?
What county lies west of Meath?
What is its chief town? M.
What other town is in Westmeath? A.
On what river does Athlone stand?
What county is north of Westmeath?
What is its chief town?
What lake is on the western borders of Westmeath and Longford?
What county is south of Westmeath?
What is its chief town? T.
What county lies south of King's County?
What is its chief town? M.

What county is south of Queen's County?

What is its chief town? K.

On what river does the town of Kilkenny stand?

Into what other river does the Nore discharge its waters?

What county is east of Kilkenny?

What is its chief town? C.

What river forms the boundary between the counties of Carlow and Kilkenny?

What county is north of Carlow?

What is its chief town? A.

What other towns are in the county of Kildare? N. and M.

What county is south of Dublin and east of Kildare?

What is its chief town? W.

What county is south of Wicklow?

What is its chief town?

What other town is in Wexford County? N. R.

What river flows through the county of Wexford?

THE DARGLE, WICKLOW.

LESSON CXII.

Map Questions—Systematically arranged.

What county is at the north-east corner of Ireland?

In what province is the county of Antrim?

What is the chief town of Antrim? B.

At the head of what arm of the sea is the town of Belfast?

What other towns are in Antrim? L., C., and B.

What lake is in Antrim, on its south-western border?

What county is west of Antrim?

What is its chief town?

What river divides the counties of Antrim and Londonderry?

On what river is the town of Londonderry.

What other town is in Londonderry county? C.

What county is south of Antrim?

What is its chief town? Dp.

What other towns are in the county of D? N. and D.

On what arm of the sea does Donaghadee stand?

What mountains are in the south of Down?

The Mourne Mountains.

What county is west of Down?

What is its chief town?

What county is west of Armagh?

What is its chief town? M.

What county lies south of Monaghan?

What is its chief town?

What county is north of Cavan and west of Monaghan?
What is its chief town? F.
What lake is in the county of Fermanagh?
What river runs out of Lough Erne?
Into what bay does it flow?
What county is north of Fermanagh and Monaghan?
What is its chief town?
What county is west of Tyrone?
What is its chief town? L.
What other town is in Donegal county? B.
What arm of the sea is on the north coast of Donegal? Lough S.
What county is west of Fermanagh and Cavan?
In what province is Leitrim?
What is the chief town in Leitrim county? C. on S.
What county is west of Leitrim?
What is its chief town?
What county is south of Leitrim, and west of Longford?
What is its chief town?
What river divides the counties of Roscommon and Longford?
What county is west of Roscommon?
What is its chief town? C.
What other town is in Mayo? W.
On what bay is the town of Westport?
What county is south of Mayo?
What is its chief town?
What lake is in the county of Galway? Lough C.
What lake is on the borders of Galway and Mayo? Lough M.
On what bay does the town of Galway stand?
In what province is the county of Galway?
In what province is the county of Clare?
What river forms the southern boundary of Clare?
What is the chief town of Clare? E.
What county is south of Clare?
What is its chief town?
On what river is the town of Limerick?
What county is east of Limerick?
What is its chief town? Cl.
What other towns are in Tipperary? N., C. on S., and Th.
On what river is the town of Clonmel?
What other river does the Suir join at its mouth?
What county is south of Tipperary?
What is its chief town?
On what river is the town of Waterford?
What other town is in the county of Waterford?
What county is west of Waterford?
What is its chief town?
On what river is Cork?
Into what arm of the sea does the river Lee flow?
What other towns are in Cork county? Y., B., and K.
At the mouth of what river is the town of Youghal?
What cape is on an island to the south of county Cork?
What county is west of Cork?
What is its chief town? T.
What other town is in Kerry? K.
What lakes are in Kerry? Lakes of K.
What bays are on the coast of Kerry? D. and B.

MEMORY'S AID.

CONTENTS OF THE MAP OF IRELAND.

LESSON CXIII.

The Provinces of Ireland are:— Leinster,
Ulster,
Connaught,
Munster.

The Counties in the Province of Leinster are:—
Dublin,
Meath,
Louth,
Westmeath,
Longford,
King's County,
Queen's County,
Kilkenny,
Carlow,
Kildare,
Wicklow,
Wexford.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

Dublin . . .	Dublin, Kingstown.
Meath . . .	Trim, Navan, Kells.
Louth . . .	Dundalk, Drogheda.
Westmeath . .	Mullingar, Athlone.
Longford . . .	Longford.
King's County . .	Tullamore.

Chief Towns—(*continued.*)

Queen's County	Maryborough.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny.
Carlow	Carlow.
Kildare	Athy, Naas.
Wicklow	Wicklow.
Wexford	Wexford, New Ross.

The Counties in the Province of Ulster are:—
Antrim, Londonderry, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

Antrim	Belfast, Lisburn, Carrickfergus, Donaghadee.
Londonderry	Londonderry, Coleraine.
Down	Downpatrick, Newry.
Armagh	Armagh.
Monaghan	Monaghan.
Cavan	Cavan.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen.
Tyrone	Omagh.
Donegal	Lifford, Ballyshannon.

The Counties in the Province of Connaught are:—
Leitrim, Sligo, Roscommon, Mayo, Galway.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon.
Sligo	Sligo.
Roscommon	Roscommon.
Mayo	Castlebar, Westport.
Galway	Galway.

The Counties in the Province of Munster are:—
Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Kerry.

The chief Towns in these Counties are:—

Clare	Ennis.
Limerick	Limerick.
Tipperary	Clonmel, Nenagh, Carrick-on-Suir, Thurles.
Waterford	Waterford, Dungarvan.
Cork	Cork, Bandon, Youghal, Kinsale.
Kerry	Tralee, Killarney.

The Seas that wash the shores of Ireland are:—
Atlantic Ocean, Irish Sea, North Channel, St. George's Chann.

The Bays and Estuaries are:—
Dublin Bay, Dundalk Bay, Dundrum Bay, Lough Strangford, Belfast Lough, Lough Foyle, Lough Swilly, Donegal Bay, Galway Bay, Dingle Bay, Bantry Bay, Cork Harbour, Waterford Harb.

The Mountains are:—
Mountains of Kerry. Mountains of Wicklow, Mourne Mountains.

The Rivers are:—
Shannon, Lee, Blackwater, Barrow, Suir, Liffey, Boyne, Bann, Foyle, Erne.

The Lakes are:—
Neagh, Erne, Ree, Derg, Corrib, Mask, Killarney.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON CXIV.

IRELAND.

Area in square miles, 32,000. Population, 6,500,000.

Boundaries.—Ireland is bounded on the north, west, and south, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by the Irish Sea.

Divisions.—Ireland is divided into four provinces, and into thirty-two counties. LEINSTER, which includes the eastern and south-eastern parts of the island, contains twelve counties. ULSTER, in the north and north-east, contains nine counties. CONNAUGHT, the western province, has five counties. MUNSTER, in the south-west and south, has six counties.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

The county of **Dublin** borders on the Irish Sea. It is the metropolitan county of Ireland.

The city of Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland, lies at the mouth of the river Liffey, and at the head of Dublin Bay. Kingstown, on the southern shore of the bay, is a few miles distant, to the south-east.

Meath is to the north-west of Dublin. A small part of it borders on the sea, but the greater portion is inland. The river Boyne flows through Meath.

Trim is the county town. The other towns in Meath are Navan and Kells.

Louth is a maritime county, situated to the north-eastward of Meath. It is the smallest of the Irish counties.

Dundalk, the county town of Louth, is near the coast, at the head of Dundalk Bay. Drogheda is at the mouth of the river Boyne.

Westmeath lies west of Meath, in the interior of the island.

The chief town is Mullingar. The town of Athlone, in the western part of the county, is on the banks of the river Shannon.

Longford is to the northward of Westmeath, and is an inland county. The river Shannon, and part of Lough Ree, are on its western borders.

The chief town is Longford.

King's County is south of Westmeath, and is entirely an inland county. The river Shannon flows along its western borders.

Tullamore is the county town.

Queen's County is to the south of King's County. The river Barrow rises in this county, and flows along its eastern border.

Maryborough is the county town.

Kilkenny is south of Queen's County. The river Nore flows through this county, and joins the Barrow. The river Suir flows along its southern border.

The chief town is Kilkenny, on the river Nore.

Carlow is east of Kilkenny. It is an inland county, and, next to Louth, the smallest in Ireland.

The chief town is Carlow, on the river Barrow.

Kildare is north of Carlow, and to the east of King's and Queen's Counties. On the east, it borders upon Dublin.

The chief towns are Athy and Naas, which are alternately the county towns. The town of Maynooth is in the northern part of this county.

Wicklow is east of Kildare, and south of Dublin. It is a mountainous county, noted for its fine scenery. Wicklow borders on the sea-coast.

The county town is Wicklow, on the shore of the Irish Sea.

Wexford is a maritime county, south of Wicklow, and east of Carlow and Kilkenny. The river Barrow divides it from Kilkenny.

The town of Wexford is near the east coast, at the outlet of the river Slaney into Wexford Haven. New Ross is a town on the river Barrow.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

Antrim embraces the north-east corner of Ireland. It lies along the North Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. The Giant's Causeway, a famous natural curiosity, consisting of pillars of basaltic rock, is on the north coast of Antrim.

Belfast, the capital of the county, is a flourishing seat of trade and manufactures. It stands at the head of Belfast Lough. Lisburn, Carrickfergus, and Ballymena, are in the same county.

Londonderry (or **Derry**) is a maritime county, to the west of Antrim. The river Bann flows along the border-line between the two counties. The inlet of Lough Foyle forms part of the coast of Londonderry.

The city of Londonderry is on the river Foyle, which flows into Lough Foyle. Coleraine, further to the east, is on the river Bann, above its mouth.

Down is south of Antrim. It is a maritime county, bordering on the Irish Sea. The estuaries of Lough Strangford and Dundrum Bay indent its coasts.

Downpatrick, near Lough Strangford, is the county town. The other towns are Newry, Newtown-Ards, and Donaghadee. Donaghadee is the nearest port to the coast of Scotland.

Armagh is west of Down. It is an inland county, bordering, to the north, upon Lough Neagh.

The county town is Armagh.

Monaghan is west of Armagh, and is also an inland county.

The chief town is Monaghan.

Cavan is south-west of Monaghan, and borders upon the province of Leinster. It is an inland county.

The county town is Cavan.

Fermanagh is north of Cavan, and west of Monaghan. Lough Erne, which is divided into two parts—an Upper and a Lower lake—is in this county.

Enniskillen, the chief town, is situated on an island in the stream which connects the upper and lower portions of Lough Erne.

Tyrone is north of Fermanagh and Monaghan, and south of Londonderry. Lough Neagh is on its eastern border. Tyrone is an inland county.

Omagh is the county town. Dungannon and Strabane are in the same county.

Donegal is to the northward of Tyrone, and is the most northerly county in Ireland. Its surface is very mountainous.

The county town is Lifford, on the river Foyle. Ballyshannon, in the same county, is near the mouth of the river Erne and the coast of Donegal Bay.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

Leitrim is the most northerly county of Connaught. It lies to the south-west of Fermanagh and Cavan.

Carrick-on-Shannon is the chief town.

Sligo is west of Leitrim. It is a maritime county, lying along the shores of Donegal and Sligo Bays.

The chief town, Sligo, is at the head of Sligo Bay.

Roscommon is an inland county, to the south of Sligo. The river Shannon and Lough Ree are on its eastern borders. The river Suck,

which joins the Shannon, forms its western boundary.

The chief town is Roscommon.

Mayo is west of Sligo and Roscommon. It is a maritime county. Great part of the interior is covered with mountains.

Castlebar is the county town. Westport, in the same county, is on the sea-coast.

Galway is a large maritime county, lying south of Mayo and Roscommon. The western division of the county includes the mountainous district of Connemara, which is noted for its fine scenery, but the larger part of the county is level. Lough Corrib is in this county. Lough Mask is on the borders of Galway and Mayo.

The town of Galway is on the shore of Galway Bay, at the mouth of the river Corrib.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

The county of **Clare** is south of Galway. The river Shannon flows along its eastern and southern borders. The Atlantic Ocean borders it on the western side.

The chief town is Ennis, on a river which joins the Shannon.

Limerick is to the south of Clare, from which county it is divided by the course of the Shannon.

The chief town, Limerick, stands on the banks of the Shannon. It is one of the largest and most important places in Ireland.

Tipperary is an inland county, to the east of Limerick. Lough Derg forms part of its north-western border. The river Suir flows through the county, and forms part of its southern boundary.

Clonmel, on the Suir, is the county town. The town of Carrick-on-Suir stands upon the same river, lower down. The towns of Cashel and Thurles are in the same county.

Waterford is south of Tipperary. It is a maritime county, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. The river Suir divides Waterford from Kilkenny.

The town of Waterford is on the banks of the Suir, above its junction with the Barrow. Dungarvan, in the same county, is on the coast, further to the west.

Cork, the largest of the Irish counties, is to the west of Waterford. Cork is the most southward county in Ireland. Cape Clear, the southernmost headland of Ireland, is on a small island, near the coast. The rivers Blackwater, Lee, and Bandon, are in this county.

The chief town, Cork, is on the river Lee, a short way above its entrance into Cork Harbour. Queenstown is on an island in Cork Harbour. Youghal is at the mouth of the river Blackwater, further to the eastward. Kinsale is near the mouth of the river Bandon, to the southward of Cork.

Kerry is the south-western corner of Ireland, and is west of Cork. It includes the shores of Dingle Bay, and other inlets of the Atlantic. The interior is mountainous, and contains the highest summit in Ireland. The beautiful lakes of Killarney are in this county.

Tralee is the county town.

Ireland is principally an agricultural country, and a large portion of the land is devoted to grazing purposes—that is, to rearing sheep and cattle. The manufacturing province is Ulster, in some parts of which linen goods are extensively made.

THE END.

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